

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## COSSACKS FIND GRAVE SETBACK IN SOVIET RULE

Criticism of Class Policy of Moscow General on Farms of the Don

OLD WAYS OF LIFE GONE BEYOND RECALL

Forced Sale of Grain Has Linked Peasants of All Russia Against Communists

Resuming his tour of the outlying districts of Russia, the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reaches the village of Bogoyavlennaya in the Cossack country by the River Don. Here he finds among the sturdy villagers universal complaints against the Soviet "class policy" and many regrets for the great days of the Cossacks under the rule of the Tsar. Further articles dealing with the writer's observations in little-known parts of Russia will be printed from time to time.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOGOYAVLENNAYA, Russia.—In the villages of the Cossack country about the Don one hears criticism of the Soviet "class policy," the policy of discriminating in favor of the poor and against the rich in every possible way; and this criticism is not confined to the "kulaks" or richer peasants.

One Cossack woman faced with a hard struggle in carrying on her farm, and weather-stained by days of labor in the hot sun, complained: "The State tries to hold the peasants down to one level. The poorest peasants can't help the State with the grain it needs; they usually need help themselves. So if the Government wants to make the country prosper, let the more active and capable farmers develop freely, instead of holding them back with land restrictions and heavy taxes."

This village of Bogoyavlennaya is one of the dusty 200,000 villages where strangers and especially foreigners, seldom make their appearance. Located in the heart of the Don Cossack territory Bogoyavlennaya's houses, on the whole, are of better construction and are more richly provided with pillows and chairs and spoons, both wooden and tin, and other household utensils. Then almost every family has its collection of pictures of relatives who served in the Cossack regiments of the old army, arrayed in their dashing uniforms. And on holidays one can still see some of the Cossacks, especially the older men with their full beards, wearing the

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## 100-Per-Cent Dry Achieves Victory Over Politicians

Seattle War Veteran, Roused to Action by Wet Talks, Wins Party Nomination

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SEATTLE, Wash.—Little known until he declared himself "100 per cent for the Eighteenth Amendment," Payson Peterson, 29, won the nomination at the primaries here for Representative in the State Legislature, from a field of seven candidates, most of them seasoned politicians.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club in this city recently, several candidates for the State Legislature had had their say. They were mostly well-schooled in the game of politics and were supposed to have their fingers on the political pulse. One expressed himself as "tolerably dry"; an opponent won applause by declaring that he was wet, and quoting from Scripture to emphasize his point. Another said that, while he was "dry," he felt that what a person brewed in his own kitchen was nobody's business. This attitude won so much applause that the meeting seemed wholly wet in sentiment.

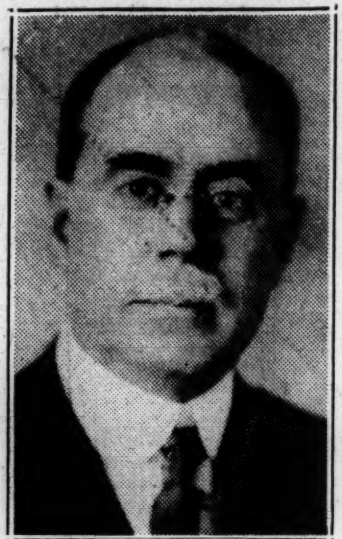
It was then that a politically obscure young man rose to his feet, and in a voice that filled the hall, declared that he was "100 per cent for the Eighteenth Amendment," and proceeded to tell just why. When he had finished he was no longer obscure and the ovation with which his talk was received was enthusiastic and almost unanimous.

His name was Payson Peterson, it was found. He lives in a suburban town and served in the World War. His campaign cards were modest in their claims, but he was emphatically dry—dry without any equivocation or evasion. Evidently that was enough. At the primaries he was chosen as a nominee from his district.

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## Heads Peace Committee



DR. SHAILER MATHEWS  
Dean of the Divinity School of Chicago University, Who Has Been Named Chairman of the Committee Appointed to Make Preparations for a Great Interreligious Peace Conference in 1930.

## MATHEWS HEADS GROUP TO PLAN PEACE CONGRESS

Concerted Action of Religions Against War Is Aim of Geneva Conference

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA.—"Peace is one of the loftiest and most positive goals of united human endeavor," says a statement, issued by the preliminary conference to arrange for a universal religious peace congress, meeting here under the auspices of the Church Peace Union.

This message, which is addressed to adherents of the world's living religions and the public generally, declares that peace is implicit in the teaching of all religions. "We are convinced," the conference affirmed, "that humanity today is faced with conditions demanding that all religions work together to promote peace. Now, more than ever, help is needed to achieve this purpose. It was for the furtherance of this purpose that the Church Peace Union inaugurated the movement which has now crystallized into a resolution to hold a world congress of all religions to discuss ways and means whereby the religious impulse of humanity may be directed against war, for a constructive world-wide effort on behalf of peace. Even as the nations have been learning that no one suffices to itself alone, so also religions of the world will recognize that each must serve in the promotion of peace and co-operate for the same aim."

The purposes of the universal congress under contemplation were: "To state the highest teaching of each religion on peace and the causes of war; to record the efforts of religious organizations in furthering peace; to devise means whereby men of all religious faiths may work together for removing those obstacles to peace which still exist, and co-operate to secure international justice, to promote good will and thus bring about the attainment of the brotherhood of all men."

## Prohibition Fruitage

Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## In a Live-Stock Center

KANSAS CITY, Mo.  
PROHIBITION is far from a failure in the live-stock business and in the immediate centers of the live-stock trade, if Kansas City can be taken as an example.

In the days before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, every stockyard center was infested with saloons, gambling and disorderly houses. Live-stock men who were sober and industrious when at home and on the ranges were tempted to "get off the reservation" as the expression ran, when arriving at market. Not that they were given to such things, but about all of the "wild and woolly" of the ranges days that was left was to be found in the surroundings of the public stockyard centers of the country.

There is now in the vicinity of the Kansas City stock market less than 1 per cent of drunkenness that formerly prevailed, and the side line of gambling rooms and disorderly houses having moved elsewhere or closed up.

Office help, yard help has become more efficient and trustworthy and the shipper to the Kansas City market not only has the personal lure of liquor removed, except in a clandestine way, but he finds that he gets better service from the employees of the live-stock commission men to whom he ships. He finds the packer buyers and the order buyers more efficient, on the job, attending to business, buying more freely and more alertly than in the days when two dozen saloons operated in the vicinity of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange building.

Cattle, hogs and sheep are received, yarded, fed and watered by men who are more efficient than in the days of the liquor lure. The affairs of

## CHICAGO CIVIC GROUPS PREPARE TO GUARD POLLS

Many Organizations Join to Supply and Train Watchers to Prevent Frauds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO.—Stamping out election fraud at the November election will be a civic enterprise in Chicago. Organization has been set under way to man the polls with watchers in precincts where cheating and violence have been customary in the past. Some of the most important civic bodies in Chicago have promised their co-operation in giving Chicago a clean election.

The decision to set up a widely representative civic committee is without precedent here. In recent elections the Chicago Bar Association and several other organizations have sent watchers to the polls, but up to this time there has been no concerted movement. That highly important link in the protection of the polls has now been supplied.

Through its experience with volunteer watchers in the elections of the last few years, Chicago has finally learned the technique of civic guarding of the polls. It has found out what needs to be done and how to do it. Conditions here have been such as to make men and money available.

Election Authorities Help  
The election authorities are lending their full support to the undertaking. The conference which laid out the program was held in the chambers of County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki, who is head of Chicago's election machinery.

Judge Jarecki presided, and after the motion had passed for its establishment, appointed the steering committee to start the work. He also named its secretary, a lawyer who as a volunteer watcher for the Chicago Bar Association, at last spring's primary, was kidnapped at the polling place where he was on duty and assaulted.

Another member of the Bar Association came word that it had been working for several months to ascertain the precinct locations of its 3500 members in Chicago, and that it expected to be able to send 700 or 800 lawyers to the polls.

Among others on the steering committee are members of the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Employers' Association, the Better Government Association, the Women's City Club, and the League of Women Voters in Chicago.

Watchers to Be Educated

Down-town offices will be opened, a secretary placed in charge, and organization and education of watchers carried out, according to the plans outlined.

"Never before has such important action against election fraud been taken here, or on so large a scale," said Judge Jarecki after the meeting.

"Crime is organized and we are unorganized," he told the conference in his chambers, as it was considering the steps to take. "If we do not organize, crime will put over its tricks on us."

"These are sometimes so clever and so hard to detect that it is necessary to educate the watchers on the steps to take. When a watcher is on duty, he may well look into the ballot box immediately."

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## Smoking Prohibited for Peiping Youth

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PEIPING (PEKING)

THE Peiping municipal government has just issued a series of regulations prohibiting youths under 20 years of age from smoking or drinking wine. Posters with the proclamation printed in full have been pasted up all over the city.

Fines amounting to \$5 for each offense are to be imposed on any boy or girl caught drinking or smoking, unless the culprit is less than 13 years old, in which case the parents will be warned and fined. Dealers who sell cigarettes to young people are also liable under the new law.

## UNIFORM RULES FOUND NEEDED TO AID TRAFFIC

Survey by A. A. A. Discloses That Municipal Ordinances Now Conflict

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON.—A survey of traffic control conditions gives additional proof of the importance of having uniform municipal traffic ordinances. The American Automobile Association states in making known the results of a survey.

There are on the average 1000 automobiles to every traffic officer in the metropolitan areas of the country, compared with 500 per officer a decade ago.

Car registration in the cities covered by the survey increased 325 per cent, as compared with the number of \$3 per cent in the number of traffic officers in the same period.

Only five cities—Boston, Louisville, Ky., Worcester, Mass., Cleveland, O., and Duluth, Minn.—showed a percentage of increase in traffic-control personnel equal to the gain in registration.

In two cities—Chicago and Toledo, O.—with an increase of 20 per cent in motor vehicle registration, the number of traffic officers has decreased.

Los Angeles, Calif., showed the greatest increase, both registration and traffic control personnel, 1280 per cent for the former and 475 per cent for the latter.

The survey is based on a questionnaire addressed to the police departments of 50 cities, ranging in population from 50,000 to more than 3,000,000, from 28 of which detailed returns were obtained.

It is obvious, the association points out, that the responsibility of the average traffic officer has greatly increased in recent years. The substitution of mechanical control for personnel has been largely offset by increased complexity of traffic regulations. Simplification of driving conditions can be obtained through adoption of uniform municipal traffic ordinances.

Ten years ago there were 2.13 traffic officers to every 1000 motor vehicles; today the average has decreased to .33 to every 1000 such vehicles. Moreover the motorist has been added to the collection of duties of the hundreds of traffic rules and regulations that have been thrown into the civic hopper. Uniformity of the basic rules governing traffic alone will enable car owners to give maximum co-operation to traffic authorities, the statement concludes.

## Rare Movies of Birds Given to Museum

Dickey Films Show Species From Hawaii That Are Unknown Now

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PASADENA, Calif.—Donald R. Dickey, a zoologist of this city, has given five reels of what are regarded as remarkable motion pictures of bird life to the Chicago Academy of Sciences. The pictures were taken on Laysan Island of the Hawaiian group.

For years Laysan was considered a wonderful haunt for birds. It was the home of the albatross, man-of-war birds, boobies and many other species, five of which have not been found in any other place. Today, the island is virtually desert land, made so by the ravages of rabbits.

An expedition conducted by Mr. Dickey to the island resulted in his acquisition of many interesting films of the bird life that has largely vanished from the spot now. Birds unknown now are included among the feathered creatures filmed on the expedition.

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## Land of Lakes and Rills and Temples Hills



Safe From the Ax of the Lumberman Are the Mighty Pines and Spruces, the Snowy White Birches, Spreading Oaks and Beeches in the Franconia Notch of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Which Now is a State Preserve Park and Which Stands as a Memorial to the Men and Women of the State Who Served in the World War.

## MOVE ORGANIZED TO FIT OLDER WOMEN TO JOBS

New York Group Will Help Those Forced Into Business to Find Places

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—An effort to solve the problem of employment for the unskilled woman past 40 will be made through a foundation for which Mrs. Julia A. Kimball, sponsor of the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, has set aside a fund, according to an announcement by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, chairman of the exposition.

Under the terms of the foundation a study will be made of the problem and aid will be given during the first year to a selected group of at least 15 women.

Many prominent business and professional women have taken an interest in the project, plans for which have been worked out by the group of 15 business, professional and home women known as a contact group, which was organized last spring under the leadership of Mrs. Harriman.

The foundation is the first important activity of the group, \$25,000 having been set aside by Mrs. Kimball as an initial fund, to be increased if results warrant it. The undertaking is in no way a charitable enterprise, but is designed to help women to help themselves.

The plan is to offer practical courses of training in widely varied lines, from salesmanship to candy making, for a selected number of unskilled women. A special committee will visit employers on behalf of the women and through the contact group efforts will be made to place them.

A factor in the problem of women of this age, Mrs. Harriman said, is the graduation each year of approximately 30,000 young girls from business schools who generally are sent to be preferred over the older women who have found it necessary or advisable to leave their homes for work. Therefore the foundation will seek employment for its protégées in other channels than business offices.

## Ship-to-Shore Mail to Continue

Loss of Plane Sent From Ile de France Not to Bar Further Attempts

LONDON (P).—Commander Louis Demougout, who was rescued from the liner Ile de France's postal plane, yesterday, although the ship-to-shore air mail transfer still was in an experimental stage, it had considerable possibilities and should not be abandoned because of the recent loss of the postal plane. He added that while he was returning to the French Navy the catapulting of planes from the liner would be continued with a civilian pilot.

The commander and wireless operator, Mourlon Marcel, of the plane have arrived in London from Penzance, near where they were landed by a trawler which picked them up 28 miles at sea. They continued on to Crocydon airdrome, intending to fly to Paris.

"We were forced to descend half an hour after leaving the Ile de France owing to a faulty spark plug," Commander Demougout said. "After coming down on the surface of the sea we were able to repair the spark plug and start the engine, but the sea was too rough for us to take off. We floated for 10 hours, until a fishing trawler picked us up. Two boats had passed and we taxied toward them, but they did not notice our signals. We were unable to make our wireless work."

COTTON CURTAILMENT URGED  
MANCHESTER, Eng. (P).—As a temporary short period measure to meet conditions of trade depression and overproduction the Master Cotton Spinners Federation has asked its members to recommend that all spinners of American cotton curtail their production from now until the end of October.

## Franconia Notch Is Dedicated as a War Memorial



Safe From the Ax of the Lumberman Are the Mighty Pines and Spruces, the Snowy White Birches, Spreading Oaks and Beeches in the Franconia Notch of the White Mountains of New Hampshire, Which Now is a State Preserve Park and Which Stands as a Memorial to the Men and Women of the State Who Served in the World War.

## VENIZELOS WILL DISCUSS TREATY WITH MUSSOLINI

Greek Premier on Important Mission to Belgrade, Rome and Paris

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ATHENS.—Eleutherios Venizelos, the Premier, profiting from one month's postponement of Parliament, is traveling abroad, visiting Rome, Paris and Belgrade where he will engage in conversations concerning questions requiring immediate handling. The conclusion of a pact which is being negotiated between Athens and Rome will be discussed by Mr. Venizelos and Signor Mussolini, and Belgrade will be able to hear the Cretan's views on the settlement problems that have kept both countries at variance.

Discussing the question, the papers say Greek public opinion is categorically against granting Serbia more concessions than have been thus far granted. They believe that the concessions should be made by the Greek government, as claimed by Serbia, would create a unilateral understanding and consequently provoke bad faith, misunderstandings and even complications, say the papers, and they are warring privileges should be refused the Greeks in Serbia.

Conversations about universal peace have become the common topic for popular discussion. After Mr. Venizelos' letter to Ismet Pasha, the peaceful dispositions toward Turkey increased greatly. A dispatch from Ankara gives Ismet's favorable impressions to this letter. The Turkish Premier says that Turkey cherishes the most peaceful tendencies, and, after receiving Mr. Venizelos' letter, formed the conviction that all questions in suspense can be solved amicably and lead to permanent peace, considering that no territorial question divides the countries.

A bugler and color guard from the military staff of Huntley N. Spaulding, Governor of New Hampshire, together with uniformed members of the state American Legion, lent color to the memorial side of the occasion. A group of school children from Littleton, N. H., represented the hundreds of children who contributed to saving the Notch.

Among the scheduled speakers were Governor Spaulding, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire; Henry W. Keyes, United States Senator from New Hampshire; Allen Hollis, president of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and Mrs. George Morris, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs.

The dedication culminated a campaign to save Franconia Notch which started several years ago, when it was learned that privately owned lands there might be sold to lumbering interests. The State of New Hampshire appropriated \$200,000, James J. Storrow of Boston left the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests \$100,000 to be used for the Notch, and the remaining \$100,000 was raised by the society through popular subscription, that these acres might remain a place of scenic pilgrimage as for the last 125 years.

WORLD FLIGHT STARTED  
HAMBURG, Eng. (P).—With the object of showing what the owner-pilot of a light airplane can accomplish, George H. Stork of Seattle, Wash., has started from here on a 27,000-mile flight around the world. He plans to fly off from there on Sunday and fly to Turin, Italy.

The most important nations which have not fallen into line behind the treaty to renounce war are Argentina, Brazil and Chile. In addition, Colombia, Ecuador, Afghanistan, Persia, Norway and Paraguay have failed to communicate, either for or against the treaty.

Mr. Kellogg understands that a copy of the Russian adherence is already in the diplomatic mail pouch of the French Embassy, and should be received here shortly.

The details of the means by which each nation shall join in the pact have now been completed. An adhering nation can either send a plenipotentiary to the State Department to sign a note of adhesion or it may send such a note direct. These notes are to be filed with the treaty in the archives of the State Department.

At the same time, certified copies of the original treaty, with all its signatures, will be sent to all of the adhering countries.

The most recent countries signifying their intention to join in the treaty are Spain, China and Mexico. Only three countries have been the original 15 signatories have actually adhered, namely Peru, Liberia and Rumania.

Monday

on the CHILDREN'S PAGE

## FRANCE AGREES TO PLAN FOR RHINE INQUIRY



**R.H. White Co.**  
BOSTON

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**Fall Fashion Week  
at White's**

¶The important block-long window display of the authentic new Fall fashions, dramatic, beautiful, fashionable . . . it is estimated more than 250,000 people come to White's to see this window display every year . . . worth coming a long way to see.



## G. O. P. TO USE RADIO DAILY IN CAMPAIGN

Programs for Each Week Day Are to Be Arranged to Reach Maximum Audience

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The most extensive use of radio for political campaigning as yet projected was inaugurated by the Republican National Committee with a program broadcast over a nation-wide "independent" station hookup.  
Every week day from now until the close of the campaign will be utilized by the Republicans for their radio program. The air campaign has been planned so as to reach large groups of citizens at hours which are convenient for them.  
There will be a housewives' hour during the morning, when mothers having sent their children to school will be free to tune in and hear a Republican discussion of the issues in which they are expected to be interested. For farmers there will be regional broadcasts during midday while they are at their noon meals. During this period speakers will discuss agricultural matters.

**Plan Farm Programs**  
It is also planned by the Republican radio directors to put on a farm program in the early hours of the evening, when the men have returned from the fields and their work for the day is done.

The plan to adjust radio talks to the convenience of farmers and housewives will also apply to workmen, the hours of broadcasting to them being arranged at times when they have leisure and time to listen.

A new feature in broadcasting will be the use of special announcing stations in which individual stations will be used to broadcast information of special interest to voters in certain sections of the country.

The Republican plan to use "minutemen" in their regional programs. These speakers will be leaders in business and industry in their own sections and they will speak from local stations.

This extensive use of radio for political campaigning indicates the advance that this medium of communication has made in a few years. It was only four years ago that the first national hookup was used in a political contest. Radio is now one of the most important factors in reaching the electorate.

The opening program of the Republican air campaign took place at the offices of the national committee in the Barr Building in Washington. From their private offices, Dr. Hubert Work, national chairman, and Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman in charge of the women's division, told how the Republican campaign is organized and functions.

**Capitol Is Clearing House**

Washington as the clearing house for the Republican Committee work shows increasing activity. The return of President Coolidge and his conference with Mr. Hoover, Secretary Mellon and others regarding the conduct of the campaign has contributed to this activity. Senator Curtis, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, conferred with Mr. Hoover and the management of the campaign before departing for the West. He made an important contribution to the Republican cause by his speeches in the East, and he has now gone to his own section of the country to exert his influence there in behalf of the ticket of which he is a part.

Mr. Hoover on the eve of going to New Jersey to deliver his first speech in the East since he became a candidate, is devoting his time with conferences with important men in the organization. Walter E. Edge, Senator from New Jersey, conferred with the candidate regarding the luncheon to be given to the county chairmen and Republican leaders of the State.

**To Leave Monday**

Other details of the trip as announced by the Republican National Committee are the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover Monday morning from Washington on a nonstop train for Newark, where they will be met by a parade of automobiles for a drive through the Oranges and Montclair. They will spend the night with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison at their home in Menlo Park, going from there to Newark, where Mr. Hoover will greet the members of the reception committee. Later he will be taken to the First Regiment Armory, where he will make his speech. The morning after he will inspect the Newark Municipal Airport.

New developments in the campaign work include appointment of C. A. Richards, director of the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, during the war, to organize the foreign traders of the United States for Mr. Hoover. Elton Hooker of New York is to head the movement of the chemists in New York who are opening up headquarters there. This organization plans to work in such chemical centers as New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Denver, and Atlanta. Through the 40,000 technically trained chemists, an effort will be made to reach the many thousands of chemical workers in the chemical plants of the country.

**Connecticut Question**  
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, daughter of the late Ebenezer J. Hill, Representative from Connecticut, said that since the Democrats had revealed their weakness at the state conven-

tion recently, the balance had tipped decidedly for Hoover in that State.

One of the answers given to first voters who are besieging headquarters with questions is that if their twenty-first birthday falls on Nov. 7 they are under the law entitled to vote on Nov. 6, if other local qualifications can be complied with.

"Republican presidential campaigns have become almost exclusively educational in character, in that every effort is made to acquaint the public with the ideals and policies of the Republican Party and the ability of our candidate to administer the affairs of state. Also to awaken the interest of the apathetic voters," Chairman Work said in his speech over the radio.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, appealing to women, said, "Enthusiasm alone will not elect Herbert Hoover. To place him in the White House every one of you must register and vote. You must induce your families, your friends, and your neighbors to register and vote also."

**Political Discussions for Women to Go on Air**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—Political discussions by women for women are to be broadcast over a hookup of 20 stations beginning Monday. It is announced here by the western radio department of the Republican National Committee. It is to be called a "political gossip period," with two or more women asking questions of some nationally known woman, whose answers will provide the main theme of the discussion.

It will go on the air every Monday and Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, through the National Broadcast Company.

**Anti-Smith Editor Wins in Georgia Primary**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ATLANTA, Ga.—The victory of Hooper Alexander over Paul Linsey for Representative in the State Legislature is regarded as a decided upset in the recent State-wide Democratic primary. Mr. Alexander, former United States District Attorney, is editor of the Democrat, an anti-Smith weekly. He has also taken a strong public stand for Herbert Hoover. Mr. Linsey has served several terms.

**To Bar Democratic Bolters**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (P)—The Arkansas State Democratic Convention has adopted a resolution declaring that persons who refuse to support the national ticket in the general election in November will be barred from participating in subsequent Democratic primaries in Arkansas.

**Ocean Telephone Traffic Expanding**

**Three Additional Circuits to Be Provided—Land Bought Near Trenton, N. J.**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Following the increase in use of transatlantic telephone service during the past eight months, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has acquired an 800-acre tract of land seven miles north of Trenton, N. J., where additional facilities for transoceanic telephone communication will be assembled.

In making the announcement, the company's officials said construction would be started soon on an antenna system 4500 feet long which would be divided into three short-wave transmitting units. These units, together with receiving stations already completed or planned by the company, will provide an additional circuit for transatlantic calls. The announcement said. Sufficient property has been obtained to provide for possible future expansions, including a circuit to South America.

During the first eight months of 1928 the number of calls completed over the present circuit between America and Europe represented an increase of 300 per cent over the same period in 1927, the company's statement said.

**TATA IRON STRIKE COMES TO AN END**

**By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BOMBAY—The protracted strike at the Tata iron and steel works at Jamshedpur has at last come to an end, a settlement having been reached between the management and labor leaders. The terms on which the strike has been called off show a remarkable desire for conciliation and generosity on the part of the management.

The give and take on both sides, which led to a termination of the long-drawn-out struggle at Jamshedpur, the local newspapers hope, will have happy repercussions on the textile deadlock at Bombay.

**Theory of Business Ethics Is Given as Golden Rule**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO—The Cook County Real Estate Board has ordered framed and hung in its board rooms an address on business ethics by a former president, Albert Wahl, in which he declared the whole theory of ethics can be summed up in the Golden Rule.

**NEW YORK**

Even smart, modish footwear can be comfortable. You will never think of any shoe once you wear Van-Hart Shoes with the patented built-in arch.

**VAN-HART SHOES**

**EDITED BY EXPERTS**  
7 East 38th Street, near 5th Ave.

Many readers of The Christian Science Monitor are enjoying the comfort of Van-Hart Shoes.

Established 1917

## SMITH'S VIEWS DRAW PROTEST FROM FLORIDANS

Bryan Democrat, Walsh, Bolts and Gubernatorial Candidate Openly Dissents

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MIAMI, Fla.—Two more Democrats, both prominent in Florida politics, have added their voices to the growing chorus of protest arising from the South over the wet attitude taken by Governor Smith.

They are Charles A. Walsh of Davie, Fla., twice picked by William Jennings Bryan as secretary of the Democratic National Committee, who has come out flatly against the Democratic nominee for President and announced his support of Herbert Hoover; and Doyle Carlton, Democratic nominee for Governor of Florida, who has not ventured so far, but has registered his "vigorous dissent" with some of Governor Smith's views.

In a telegram sent to M. D. Lightfoot, a prominent Tennessee Democrat, Mr. Walsh gave as the first of his reasons for turning from the Smith standard the refusal by Governor Smith of the Democratic national platform on the prohibition issue and the substituting of a plan to "put up all in the business of selling liquor." His second reason, he wired, was the naming of a wet Republican "big business" man to head the national committee and work for the election of wet Congressmen. He also objected to the "Tammanyizing of the White House," and to Governor Smith's ideas on immigration and tariff.

**Opposes Smith's Views**

"Tammany," he said, "always has favored unlimited immigration and Smith declares for a plan which, while limiting in number, would almost wholly shut out north Europeans and admit large numbers of southern and eastern Mediterranean immigrants."

The Democratic Party, he claimed, has practically abandoned its historic position on the tariff question and "put up with the Tammanyizing of the White House."

Mr. Walsh declared also that a comparison of the fitness, character and ability of the two national candidates would leave no doubt of Mr. Hoover's superiority.

**Dissented With Smith's Stand**

Doyle Carlton, in a recently issued statement, declared that while he intended to stand "true to the party, state and national," he at the same time vigorously dissented with some of the views of the Democratic nominee for President, and "reserved the right to defend his own views in keeping with his convictions."

Faithful to the ideals of his party, he said, he endorsed the national platform while objecting to certain views of the man who would be expected to uphold it. In so doing, he did not surrender but preserved his conception of democracy.

His object as Governor would be to serve the State in its intimate problems. Regarding national aspects, he intimated, he was not a dictator and would not presume to command the voters of Florida. He would not drive or be driven by a Democrat.

"Where coercion begins," he said, "democracy ends."

**Georgia Democrats Launch Vigorous Anti-Smith Campaign**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia campaign of Anti-Smith Democrats has been militantly launched by the appointment of an advisory committee of 125 men and women, among them many of the foremost leaders in the business and professional life of the State, and by the naming of Barry Wright, prominent Democrat, as chairman of the Hoover-for-President Democratic Club.

Lawyers, judges, ministers, doctors, industrial heads, and about 75 prominent women are included on the committee, and all of them are staunch adherents of the Democratic Party, who predicate their temporary shift of allegiance upon opposition to Governor Smith, Tammany Hall and anti-prohibition sentiment.

Among those who have accepted places on the committee are Judge W. W. Sheppard, Savannah jurist; Charles E. Brown, editor of the Cordele Dispatch, and a member of the

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Georgia Democratic delegation to Houston; Hooper Alexander, editor of the Democrat, anti-Smith weekly; Louis D. Newton, editor of the Christian Index; Dr. A. M. Pierce, editor of the Wesley Christian Advocate; Mrs. Marvin Williams, president of the State W. C. T. U. and another Houston delegate and R. L. McKinney, editor of the Macon News.

In a statement issued upon acceptance of the chairmanship, Mr. Wright said:

"We are Democrats with no alignments in the Republican Party. We will vote in the election for 100 Democratic nominees, and against but one. We vote against him because he is not a Democrat, and because he is not a Democrat, we repudiated the platform of his party."

The new committee will meet shortly to plan an active campaign in the interests of Mr. Hoover's candidacy.

**Reorganization of Progressives for Smith Begun**

**New York Lawyer Seeks to Throw La Follette Forces to Governor**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—An effort is being made to reorganize the Progressive Party, which four years ago was active for the late Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin for President, and place it in a position to advance the candidacy of Governor Smith. Reports at Democratic National Headquarters are to the effect that the movement is assuming national proportions and that many Socialist voters may be expected to enlist in the cause.

Frank P. Walsh, of New York, a labor attorney, who during the World War was chairman of the Joint War Labor Board and in 1914 was Senator La Follette's representative on the Committee of Seven which ran the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, announced that he will be chairman of the Progressive League which is being organized under the authority of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Walsh said that David K. Niles, of the Ford Hall Forum, of Boston, would be director of the league and that Fred O. Howe, Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, would be executive secretary.

**Des Moines Voters Lax on Registering**

**Out of a Possible Total of 60,000, Less Than Half on Books**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
DES MOINES, Iowa—Out of a possible registration of about 60,000 voters in Des Moines, less than half took advantage of the opportunity to register in their voting precinct and major party organizations are exerting themselves to arouse the citizens to the necessity to go to City Hall and register before Oct. 27, the final day. To get the delinquents to register, organization officials point out, involves the vote that holds the balance of power at the general election in November.

City authorities urged voters to take advantage of the opportunity to become registered in their home precinct. Two different periods of two days were set aside for this purpose under the new Registration Act adopted by the last General Assembly. Those who did not avail themselves of this convenient plan now have to go to Des Moines City Hall where certain officials have been delegated as a permanent registration board.

Under the new law voters registering this year in cities of 125,000 population or over will be permanently registered unless they move out of their present home precinct.

**NEW AIR MAIL BRANCH CELEBRATES OPENING**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MONTROSE, Colo.—In conjunction with the dedication of an airport on Sunset Mesa, here, the first air mail flight on established airway from western Colorado carried approximately 10,000 letters sent out from all parts of this section of the State. The initial flight was sponsored by

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## OHIO COUNCIL OF CHURCHES BACKS HOOVER

Christian News Urges Readers Vigorously to Oppose Smith

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
COLUMBUS, O.—Opposition to Gov. Alfred E. Smith and approval of Herbert Hoover, based on the prohibition views of the two presidential nominees, is voiced in an editorial in the current issue of the Ohio Christian News, official organ of the Ohio Council of Churches.

As the presidential campaign develops, it becomes increasingly evident that the principal issue involved is the maintenance or the modification of the federal prohibition policy embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, the editorial states.

"Governor Smith has clearly defined the issue, first by his message to the Democratic convention, stating the difference between his personal position and the dry plank in the party platform, and later in his speech of acceptance, where he outlines the modification program he will recommend to Congress if he is elected.

**Issue Is Test of Sentiment**  
"With a choice of several possible paramount issues before him, the Democratic candidate has selected this as the one on which to wage his fight for the Presidency. He has changed the stage for a real test of sentiment on the question.

"Besides defining the issue, Governor Smith has demonstrated that he expects this issue to break down the normal alignment of the two parties. He has placed a wet Republican, Mr. Raskob, in charge of his campaign, and he gives every indication of welcoming other support from the Republican ranks. If he is consistent he must expect in like manner to lose the support of dry Democrats.

**Party Lines Wiped Out**  
"With prohibition at stake and with sentiment divided in both parties on this vital issue, we face an election in which men and women of conviction cannot vote in a spirit of blind partisanship. Neither can those great moral and religious agencies that were instrumental in establishing prohibition remain neutral now, for fear of taking a partisan position when that great 'social experiment' is in danger.

"This paper has been consistent throughout its career in support of prohibition. It sees no reason to change that position now. It feels that its best service to the prohibition cause at this time is to help secure the defeat of Governor Smith.

"Just as vigorously, therefore, as it has supported certain measures, such as the League of Nations, which bore the Democratic brand, it will this year urge its readers, for the sake of the maintenance of prohibition unimpaired, to vote for Hoover."

**GOOD-WILL EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS PLANNED**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Hungarian students are planning a greater exchange of students between Hungarian and American schools next year, and Hungarian business men are looking forward to an increase in business between the United States and Hungary as a result of the good-will expedition of Hungarians to this country this spring and the return good-will expedition of Hungarian-Americans to Hungary this summer, according to Col. Andrew Cherni, who has just arrived here on the Berengaria, of the Cunard Line.

Colonel Cherni was president of the good-will pilgrimage of 1200 Hungarian-Americans. The pilgrimage was to repay the visit here of more than 500 prominent Hungarians early this year to present a statue of Kosuth, the Hungarian patriot, to New York City and Hungarians in the United States.

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the Montrose Chamber of Commerce, whose special stamp adorned the greater share of the mail. Thousands of letters in special envelopes printed to celebrate the event were sent out, as well as much literature from the chamber, describing the livestock, dairying, agricultural and mining features of the section which will be served by the new branch of the air mail service.

**Heavy Seat Demand for Hoover Speech in New York Oct. 17**

**No Reservations Planned, However—Lowden May Take Stump**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Hundreds of requests have been received by the speakers' bureau of the Republican National Committee for seats in Carnegie Hall on Oct. 17, when Herbert Hoover makes his first campaign speech in this city. No seats will be reserved, however, except for members of the press and special committees, according to arrangements now being made.

The meeting will probably be held under the auspices of the Union League Club, one of the oldest Republican organizations in the city, and will be given a nation-wide hookup.

Leading Republicans in Newark, N. J., are making plans for the visit of Mr. Hoover to that city on Sept. 17, when he will discuss labor problems and the attitude of the Republican Administration on the labor question. The speech will be delivered in the Newark Armory and also will be widely broadcast.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoover will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison at Llewellyn Park, a short distance from Newark.

John Q. Wilson, director of the Speakers' Bureau, says he has received assurances from friends of Frank O. Lowden, one-time Governor of Illinois, that Mr. Lowden would respond to any call of the Republican committee for speeches for Mr. Hoover.

**GOOD-WILL EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS PLANNED**

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## President Gets Back in Harness by Discussing Various Problems

Thinks Franco-British Naval Pact No Bar to Kellogg Peace Treaty—Hopes to Escape Deficit—Denies Post-Term Position

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge has already taken up questions of foreign and domestic interest with careful consideration. This was evident when he met representatives of the press for the first time since his return from Wisconsin.

Regarding the efforts to promote international peace typified by important treaties, the President does not consider the reported Franco-British agreement an insurance, if these two countries are able to come to an agreement regarding their naval programs, he considers it a matter for congratulation on the part of the United States. This agreement would affect only those two countries, as he sees it. The attitude of the United States regarding naval limitation is well known to all the world.

In regard to the placing of the Rhineland evacuation and Germany's reparations debts before a commission, the President has only just received news and has concerning such a project no definite announcement to make. He believes that the United States should not consider in advance any invitation before that invitation is actually received. In general, he believes that the evacuation of the Rhineland and reparations payments are European problems with which our policy has been not to interfere. He therefore does not want to say what should be done regarding any definite proposals which may be made to the United States for participation in them.

The President continues to maintain a warning attitude but does not believe that the Government will end the year with a deficit. The subject was taken up at a Cabinet meeting and various Cabinet members expressed their views regarding possible savings that could be made in their respective departments.

It was recalled that the President had indicated at the business meeting on June 11 last that there might be a deficit of \$34,000,000, and that anything printed since then has been merely a repetition.

Mr. Coolidge bases his expectations of being able to avoid a deficit on the fact that there are always certain amounts available for the use of various departments, some of which need not be expended. On the other hand, decisions resulting in the payment of large amounts to the railroads have made inroads on Government funds. The President has discussed finances and economic condition of the country with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Mellon and others.

An invitation from John E. Weeks, Governor of Vermont for the President to visit his native State will probably be accepted. It was said that there were no plans for addresses on that occasion. Later it was made known that the President left the question to individual interpretation as to when and where he would make speeches within the next few weeks.

Once more Mr. Coolidge denied reports that he had accepted a position with a large corporation to take effect after he had left the White House.

**CHILTON PENS**





# RADIO

## TUNING DETAILS OF TELEVISION DEMAND STUDY

Possible Difficulties and Their Correction Are Discussed

By D. E. REPLOGLE

Reception of a television image demands first the locating of the signal on the receiver dials. This is best done with the aid of headphones or a loudspeaker connected in place of the Kino-Lamp. Do not fail, however, to have a fixed condenser of about 1 mfd. capacity in series with the Kino-Lamp or across its terminals.

The television signal has a distinctive sound, but unfortunately the short-wave band contains several signals that may easily be mistaken for television. For instance, the high-speed code and picture transmission of such stations as WIZ and WQO are quite like a television signal because of the flutter or what may be called a group frequency.

In addition to a low-group frequency which is the rate at which complete pictures are transmitted and which is around 18 to 20 cycles per second, the television signal contains high-frequency notes whose character depends upon the nature and the position of the subject before the transmitter pickup.

The experimenter will hear a signal that sounds at first like a flutter, and will then note that this flutter is really the rapid repetition of a high-frequency note. The nature of this note and its loudness constantly change as the subject before the transmitter moves or is changed. For instance, a newspaper rolled up and held in a vertical position produces a distinct note that is very clean cut. A hand does not produce so clear a note, yet the signal is of the same general nature.

The television experimenter may, upon his first attempts, be puzzled to find his received picture either

turned upside down or else reversed as when looking through a photographic negative the wrong way. Both of these faults can be corrected quite easily.

It is quite obvious when an image is upside down, and the correction of this fault is equally obvious. The subject before the transmitter at Station WLEX (Lexington, Mass.) is scanned from top to bottom during one rotation of the disk. Accordingly, if the receiving disk is so rotated that the plate of the Kino-Lamp is scanned from bottom to top, the picture will be inverted. To reverse the manner in which the neon lamp plate is scanned vertically, it is necessary either to reverse the direction of the disk or to remove the disk from the shaft of the driving motor and turn it around. The latter operation may involve the removal of the hub and remounting on the opposite side of the disk.

Whether or not the received image is reversed horizontally, it is impossible to tell unless one happens to know the scene being transmitted, or unless printed matter is held before the transmitter pickup. For example, one of the objects often placed before the transmitter is a microphone with the station letters WLEX mounted on it. If the image of the microphone stand and letters is reversed, so that the letters read XLWV, then the scanning disk is being so rotated that the holes pass the glowing plate of the Kino-Lamp in the wrong direction. The correction of this fault is not so obvious. It is plain that whether the experimenter scans the plate from top to bottom or from bottom to top, makes the difference between the picture being right side up or upside down. Similarly, whether the experimenter scans the plate from left to right or from right to left makes the difference between seeing the image correctly or reversed.

How can we make the holes pass the plate in the opposite direction and still progress from top to bottom? Reversing the rotation of the disk alone will turn the image upside down. The disk must also be turned around on the shaft of the motor. Thus if the image is right side up but reversed, we must reverse the direction of rotation of the disk, and also remove the disk from the shaft and turn it around with the other side out.

In spite of the fact that these two factors make three wrong combinations and only one correct one, the wrong combinations provide perfectly recognizable images, whose worse fault is to be upside down.

Should the image obtained be a negative instead of a positive, the trouble is due to reversed A. C. connections to the Kino-Lamp. Interchanging these connections will correct the trouble.

In the experimental work at WLEX we have found that the television signal may be almost submerged in noise and yet provide a picture. We find that this fact is of interest to those who are already trying to receive the signals from WGY, and who, because of the noise caused by daytime electrical disturbances and the static of warm weather, think that reception is hopeless.

It is true that when we are interested in listening to a signal, the noise level is an important determining factor; but in the case of television, the noise level may be high, and, in fact, so high as to make speech transmission hopeless, and still a fair picture can be received. Of course, noise does not help things.

## Radio Programs

MODERN popular dance tunes and romantic ballads are to be featured in the next Hoover program through 21 stations of the National Broadcasting Company's network at 8:30, eastern day, light saving time, Thursday evening, Sept. 20. This concert will present the Sentinels and Honeymooners, supported by the Hoover Orchestra under the direction of Louis Katzman.

For the first time in a Hoover program the Sentinels and Honeymooners will join in a selection with the accompaniment of the orchestra. It is a coincidence that in two years of radio broadcasting not until this program will all the units combine in one selection.

Among the ballads which are scheduled for vocal rendition in this program are Irving Berlin's "Flower of Love" and Greer's "Once in a Lifetime." The former is an offering by the Sentinels, while the latter is scheduled as a tenor and soprano duet by the Honeymooners. A special feature is the Florio composition, "King for a Day," which is to be sung by Tommy Weir, tenor soloist. WBAF, WEEL, WFI, WGY, WCAE, WTAM, WJW, WSAI, WBBH, KSD, WCCO, WJIC, WJOL, WJOW, WMC, WSB, WDAF, KVOO, KFAA, and WHAS will transmit this program.

From the Los Angeles Studio a Popular Concert Hour will be heard through stations of the NBC System Thursday evening, Sept. 20, during the 60 minutes beginning at 7 o'clock, Pacific time.

The concert will feature Maurice Dyer, contralto; Arthur Rogalsky, Russian tenor; Henri Van Praag, with a string ensemble, and Margaret Lawrence Test, composer and pianist.

First of the artists to be heard on the program will be the string ensemble, offering Saint-Saens' Prelude to his great oratorio, "Le Deluge," and following it with Bragha's melodious "Neapolitan Love Song."

Miss Dyer is to sing an aria from Debussy's cantata, "L'Enfant Prodigue." She will be heard again in three songs by Margaret Lawrence Test, accompanied at the piano by the composer.

Among the solos by Rogalsky are "Old Waltz," a gypsy song, and a folk song called "Masha."

The Los Angeles Studio Program will be broadcast through KFI from 7 to 8 o'clock and through KGW and KGO from 7 to 7:30.

A half hour of the "Connecticut Yankee" will be broadcast direct from the Radio World's Fair by the New York Gimbel station, WGBS, at 4:30 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 20. Many prominent members of the cast of this musical comedy hit, including William Jackson, June Cochran, Jack Thompson and Paul Parnell, will participate in the program. They will be assisted both vocally and scenically by a large number of the chorus.

"The Little Duke," an operetta by Charles Le Cocq, will be presented by the United Light Opera Company through 20 associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, Thursday night, Sept. 20.

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will broadcast this program are WABC and 2XE.

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## CAPTAIN COOK'S SEA CHEST IN LONDON SALE

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Probably no sea chest in the world has a more illustrious history than one which has just left the home of Mrs. G. F. Playforth in Birmingham for a London sale.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Phil H. Cole, Ottawa, Ill.  
Hope Webb, Hamilton, Canada.  
Dorothy Weckerle, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Rose Weckerle, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Elizabeth J. Woodruff, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Allie W. Lingen, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Mrs. Fannie Garner, Dallas, Tex.  
Mrs. Charles L. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.  
Charles L. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. J. A. Wise, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. Ryan Baker, Cincinnati, O.  
Mrs. Ada Tushnet, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. E. Spencer, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. G. E. Pyne, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Bell, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. Wilma J. Patis, Akron, O.  
Mrs. Amanda Biederman, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Henry Biederman, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Charles J. Ebert, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Charles Piper, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. Charles Piper, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. Charles Baumbach, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. Charles Baumbach, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. Martha C. Bradley, Belleville, Mich.  
Mrs. Edna E. Kuske, Fairfield, Ala.  
Miss Bell Colburn, New York City.  
Miss G. E. Pyne, London, Eng.  
Elizabeth E. Bell, Cleveland, O.  
Elizabeth Ann Kennedy, Abilene, Kan.  
Louise Meslin, New York City.  
Louise Meslin, New York City.  
Louise Meslin, New York City.  
C. M. Bihlmer, Carrara, Mich.  
Mrs. C. W. Wintow, New York City.  
Mrs. N. B. Aiken, Carrara, Mich.  
George A. Bradford, East Sumner, Me.  
William C. Bradford, East Sumner, Me.  
Mrs. Alice Trail, Chicago, Ill.  
Elizabeth E. Bell, Cleveland, O.  
Mrs. Katherine L. Rouze, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Leona N. S. Crabbe, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Philip H. Cole, Ottawa, Ill.  
V. C. Parlin, Seattle, Wash.  
H. C. Parlin, Seattle, Wash.  
Ruth J. Rubal, Kansas City, Mo.  
Arthur Snow, Washington, D. C.  
Chester L. Snow, Washington, D. C.

The Pan-American Polo Games will be the subject of John B. Foster's talk at 7:15 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 20, at WNYC, New York City. The following Thursday Mr. Foster will return to baseball for the "World's Series." At 7:35 p. m., W. Orton Tewson will tell what he knows about some "Famous Imposters" in his own inimitable fashion.

Orchestral music, with occasional vocal offerings by a tenor soloist, will regale radio auditors when the third of the new Maxwell House concerts is broadcast through stations associated with the NBC System on Thursday evening, Sept. 20, in the half hour beginning at 8:30 o'clock Pacific time. Max Dolin will conduct the 16-piece Maxwell House Orchestra in this program of music.

This new half-hour is broadcast through KHQ, KOMO, KGW, KGO and KFI.

Being a great player of the cello himself, Victor Herbert has embodied a cello obbligato in his "Air de Ballet" to be played by the Montgomery Ward Trail Blazers from KSTP, St. Paul, at 7 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 20.

A novel quartet featuring the violin, cello, and piano will play Doppler's "Nocturne" and the ever popular "Merry Widow Waltzes" by Lehár among other selections in the 60-minute program.

The Thirty Minute Men, the Columbia Broadcasting System's orchestra specializing in the playing of popular music, will be on the air Thursday night, Sept. 20, at 10:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, through 19 associated stations of the Columbia System.

Featured with the Thirty Minute Men will be a male quartet and a soprano "blues" singer.

The Thirty Minute Men open the program with "Bambalina," the hit song of Vincent Youmans' "The Kid Shelleen and the Kid Shelleen," a musical success of several seasons ago, continuing with the song hit of a current musical show, "Rain or Shine."

This program will be broadcast by WABC and 2XE, WNAE, WMAF, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMAK, WFAA, WJAS, WADC, WAU, WKRC, WHK, WGHP, WOWO, WSPD, KMOX and KMBC.

SWEDISH ENGINEER  
WINS SCHOLARSHIP  
STOCKHOLM—An engineer, Carl Lignell, of Malmö, Swed., has been awarded the Charles Lindbergh scholarship for study in air traffic.

This scholarship is the result of a fund started by the Swedish daily Svenska Dagbladet, immediately upon the receipt of the news that Charles Lindbergh had completed the crossing of the Atlantic. The Göteborgs Posten followed the example of the other paper. As a result, the sum of over 4000 kronor was presented to Col. Charles Lindbergh, who expressed a wish that the Swedish donors should decide the best way to use the gift in order to promote flying in Sweden.

A Charles Lindbergh scholarship was the outcome and the Royal Swedish Flying Club were asked to select the recipient. This scholarship will be used by Mr. Lignell for a three months' trip, from October, 1928, to January, 1929, to Germany, Holland, France, England and the United States for study of civil air travel, especially its technical and organizing phases.

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don't see, for it has a well authenticated story which traces it back to Captain Cook, who used it on most of his voyages of discovery.

It was a strange series of events that brought the old chest into the possession of this Birmingham family, which has no seafaring traditions. It begins with the gift of the chest by Captain Cook to his friend Captain Bilcliffe, of Ussell, Lincolnshire. This, it is believed, was in or near 1775, after Cook's voyages to the Antipodes had firmly established his fame as navigator and explorer. Captain Bilcliffe was a soldier, and he eventually gave the chest to Sir John Elliott, whose father, Captain John Elliott, is said to have accompanied Cook on some of his voyages.

Years later the chest passed into the possession of William Alcock, of Ussell Hall, whose widow married John Stafford, another Lincolnshire gentleman. It was John Stafford's second wife who gave the chest to her sister, Mrs. Playforth, in whose possession it has since remained. Her decision to sell it means a new chapter in the life of the old chest, which although much battered and well preserved by its covering of leather studded with brass-headed nails.

It was in this chest, no doubt, that Captain Cook kept, in addition to his personal belongings, the records of observations by which he contributed to much that was of value to navigation, geography, and astronomy.

POLAND HOPEFUL OF PACT WITH GERMANY  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WARSAW—Polish papers have adopted a more optimistic tone as to the possibilities of concluding a trade treaty with Germany. They quote an article of a member of the Reichstag, Dr. Krenmer, in the Boersen Kurier that such a treaty is inconceivably possible. He affirms that the eastern provinces of Germany will only be able to maintain their internal balance if the present Polish-German frontier ceases to bear the character of an insuperable barrier at least in the sphere of economics, and if it becomes possible for Poland and Germany to enter into trade relations. The future of hundreds of thousands of German workmen depends on this.

Therefore Dr. Krenmer says the decision of the German Government to renew trade negotiations with Poland should be greeted with satisfaction.

Delegates to World Dairy Congress  
Inspect Queen's Dairy at Windsor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The Queen's dairymaids, Winifred Abbey and Sybil Rance, who make butter and cheese for the Royal Family at Windsor, have been discovered at work by 500 delegates of the World's Dairy Congress representing over 40 nations.

The delegates who had been attending a number of meetings in London were on a visit to Windsor as guests of the King to see the Royal farms.

They were shown the Royal pedigree cattle and then they visited the dairy, which is tiled and spotlessly clean, for the Queen is an excellent housekeeper.

They found it furnished with the most up-to-date appliances. There were also on view, but now unused, a row of beautiful Derbyshire cream bowls, dating from 1858 when the dairy was built.

"We start work at 6 a. m. and deal with 30 gallons of milk daily," said one of the dairymaids. "We run the whole dairy and make two cheeses daily as well as butter which is taken to Buckingham Palace."

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## Australia Sends Another Woman to Geneva Assembly

Delegate From Adelaide an Ardent Advocate of Higher Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—Australia, so far, is the only one of the British overseas dominions to include a woman in its delegation to the assembly each year. Since 1922, six women have been appointed from Sydney and Melbourne, so that this year's choice of a woman representative from Adelaide has been much appreciated by the women of South Australia.

Mrs. J. Carille McDonnell is of English birth, though she and her husband, a member of the staff of St. Peter's College, Adelaide, have made their home in Australia for the last 18 years. She was educated at the direction of Miss Charlotte Mason, the educationist, who awarded her a teacher's diploma. She then spent two years at school in Geneva, where she gained that proficiency in French which is so essential for a delegate to the assembly. Later she went to London, where she studied for the nursing profession at the Long Hospital, gaining a prize in the final examination.

Marriage and family ties succeeded this work, and after the birth of her first child, Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell went to South Australia.

Settling in Adelaide, she threw herself with characteristic energy into the social and public affairs of the city of her adoption. Mrs. McDonnell was closely concerned with the establishment of Girton Parents' Proprietary School, and was a member of the committee which started it. She is a firm believer in free secondary schools, and in the right of all children, without distinction of class, to opportunities of wider culture, not merely the training necessary to earn a livelihood.

"I have always been an ardent supporter of the League of Nations," said Mrs. McDonnell. "I am a foundation member of the League of Nations Union in Adelaide, and during its early stages acted as honorary secretary. I am particularly interested in the work of the third committee of the League, which deals with disarmament."

TRAINING SCHEME FOR WOMEN IN THE PUNJAB  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BOMBAY—To promote the industrial education of women, the Punjab Government is drawing up a scheme for the training of women industrial workers, whose services are in demand not only in the few existing industrial institutions, but as traveling teachers and demonstrators as teachers also in the kindergartens and handicraft classes, now held in girls' schools.

The scheme will take the form of a women's training school. The curriculum will include needlework, embroidery, designing, dyeing, weaving, knitting (by machinery), raffia, stenciling, drawn-thread work and dress-making and tailoring.

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## CHINA ENTERS SECOND PHASE OF REVOLUTION

Abolition of Feudal System  
Must Be Followed by  
Education of Masses

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
PEIPING (Peking)—In spite of the very great difficulties which face Chinese Nationalists sincerely interested in the development of their country's government, there appears to be considerable justification for the assertion of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek that the Chinese revolution has now entered upon its second phase. The first phase, according to the pattern set by the Nationalists, Sun Yat-sen, was destruction of the feudal system. The second phase is education of the masses.

Chiang Kai-shek is the type of war lord which Sun Yat-sen declared was essential to completion of the revolution. He has been a Kuomintang man from his early years, and really groups the fundamental theories upon which the Kuomintang is based. The chief of these is that the civil and the military functions must be separated, and military men must realize that civil government should be left to men especially trained for the task. Another war lord of the same type, now in Peking, is P. Chang-hsi, a youthful Kwangsi militarist.

### The Old Type of War Lord

The war lords who have offered nominal allegiance to the Kuomintang number many of the old type, who are not able to grasp a conception of what the true Nationalists are striving for. An interesting example of this is afforded in Yen Hsi-shan, the Governor of Shantung. He was given military control of the Peking-Tientsin area.

Marshal Yen is perhaps the best of the old style feudal war lords. But to his mind military control means also direct control. He has refused to appoint any important civil officers. After he had taken over Peking and Tientsin, with the National Government's approval, he appointed Shansi men to the most important civil posts in North China. But Shansi promptly appointed its own men to these posts—men from all parts of the country. Much confusion resulted, and Marshal Yen even offered his resignation.

### Education of People

The Nationalist leaders are attempting to hasten the second phase of the revolution—education of the people. It must be remembered that the masses of China are largely illiterate, and that they have no comprehension of a national political system. But it is evident they must be taught the theory of politics almost from the beginning if there is ever to be a representative government in China. That is the task for these "propaganda corps."

It is agreed that the system of combining lecturers, teachers and artists with each Nationalist army has been successful. Sometimes the propaganda corps has preceded the army, preparing the people of districts occupied by hostile war lords to welcome Nationalist armies. In such cases the propaganda corps have worked in danger, and have sometimes made fighting unnecessary.

### McMAHON RE-ELECTED BY TEXTILE WORKERS

**NEW YORK (P)**—Thomas F. McMahon of Providence, R. I., was re-elected president of the United Textile Workers of America for the next two years at the annual convention here. James Starr of Paterson, N. J., was elected secretary-treasurer, a post he has held for six months.

Francis J. Gorman of Providence.

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R. I., was elected first vice-president and William Kelly of Philadelphia second vice-president, and the following members of the executive board: John H. Powers, Pawtucket, R. I.; Thomas Hall, Philadelphia; Joseph Bozack, Salem, Mass.; George Hayes, Paterson, N. J.; Carl Holderman, Paterson, N. J.; John Handley, Lowell, Mass.; John Campos, Fall River, Mass.; William Adams, Housatonic, Mass.; and Alexander McKewon of Philadelphia.

## General Chang's Forces Defeated

Shantung Military Ruler Reported to Have Fled—20,000 Taken Prisoner

**SHANGHAI (P)**—General Chang Tsung-chang's last remnant of northern anti-Nationalist forces south of the Great Wall is reported in dispatches as having crumbled before the advancing Nationalist forces.

Reports reaching the Nationalist military authorities at Nanking state that Gen. Chang Tsung-chang, once powerful military ruler of Shantung Province, fled from Chinwangtao across the Gulf of Liaotung to Dairen and that 20,000 of his troops were taken prisoner.

The remainder of the recalcitrant Northern, Nationalist, around 30,000 men, are said to be in disorderly flight to the northeast. The Nationalist headquarters has been moved forward to the town of Luanchow at the junction of the Peiping-Mukden railway and Luan-ho. General Pailung-shi, Nationalist commander, charged with the task of driving the former Shantung war lord into Manchuria, has received reinforcements and expects to capture Shanhaikwan within a week.

The entire district along the coast where the Great Wall reaches the Gulf of Changhai has been thrown into a turmoil. Most foreigners had received ample warning and it is understood that all American citizens were able to get away before the fighting started.

### COURT ORDERS POLES TO PAY COMPENSATION

**BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**THE HAGUE**—The World Court, by a vote of nine to three, has given a new decision in the German-Polish Upper Silesian Chorzow nitrate factory case, which since 1925, in some form or other, has had the Court's attention. The Chorzow factory, originally German, had become Polish under Article 256 of the Versailles Treaty and the Polish law of July 14, 1920.

The World Court's present decision is that Poland must pay compensation, but it does not fix the amount. The amount and method of payment is reserved for future judgment, to be given when the Court is in possession of the necessary data. The Court has issued an order whereby a committee of three experts is to be appointed by the president to decide the value of the Chorzow factory at the date of its destruction, and the financial results if the factory had remained in German hands, and the probable value thereof at the present time.

### BRITISH PRINCES ON VISIT TO PYRAMIDS

**BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**ALEXANDRIA**—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Alexandria recently and spent a few days in Egypt. A small reception was given at the Residence at Alexandria to the princes and the British community, after which the princes journeyed with King Fuad at the palace.

The royal tourists visited the pyramids, staying on King Fuad's yacht, and then boarded a British India boat for East Africa in the canal. The quay was crowded, while airships circled overhead.

### BRITISH PRESSMEN ON TOUR

**BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**LONDON**—A party of British pressmen, headed by Ralph D. Blumenfeld, president of the Institute of Journalists, is sailing on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska for a two months' tour of the United States as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The tourists will spend seven days in New York, thereafter visiting Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, San Francisco, Los Angeles, the Grand Canyon, New Orleans, Washington and Philadelphia.

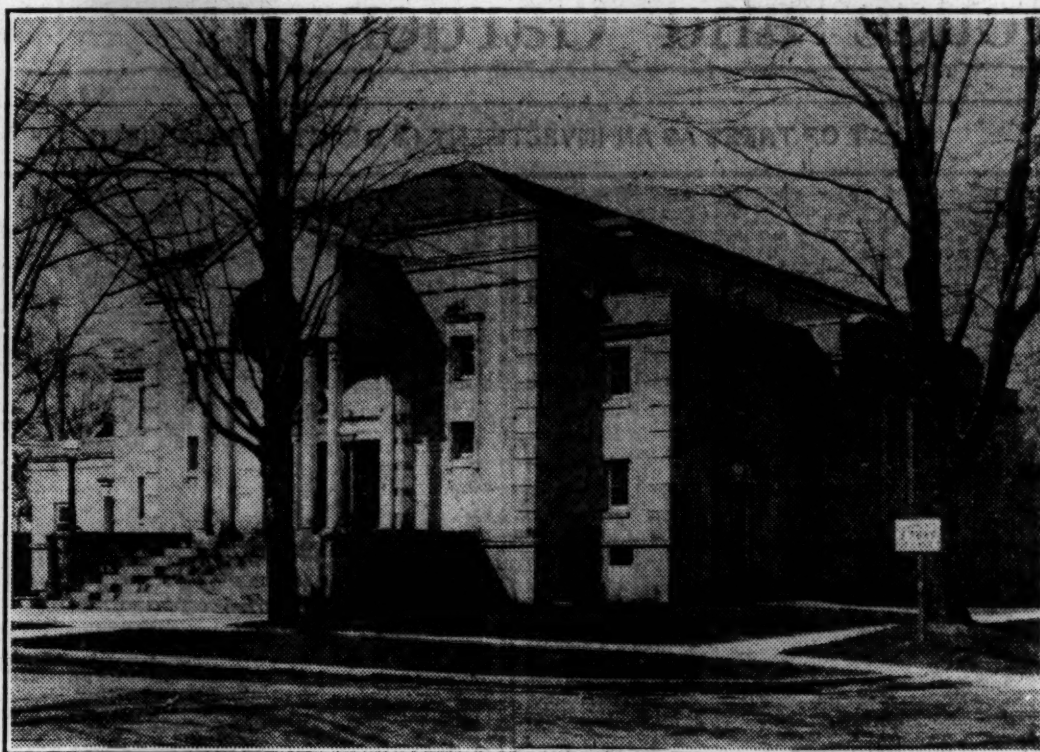
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## Canadians Lead in Immigrants

5234 Entered United States in  
July, While Mexico Sent  
Total of 4927

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**WASHINGTON**—Canada led in the number of immigrants to the United States in July, 5234 having come from across the border. Mexico sent 4927 from the south. The total number of aliens admitted during the month was 36,658, but of these only 20,682 were classified as immigrants, the remainder being tourists or temporary visitors.

During the same month 28,053 aliens left the United States, 20,249 being returning visitors or aliens going to some foreign country for a short stay, the other 7804 classified as immigrants having left to make their homes abroad.

Admissions for July were below the monthly average for the last fiscal year but departures exceeded the average for the same period.

During the last fiscal year aliens were admitted at the rate of 41,173 a month and aliens departed at the rate of 22,563 a month. The bulk of the immigration was from the Western Hemisphere with Canada and Mexico leading. Of the 7804 emigrant aliens leaving the country during July about 80 per cent went to Europe.

## SEAHAM COLLIERY TO BE KEPT OPEN

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—The Seaham Colliery in Durham which, owing to trade depression, has been working at a loss is, it is announced, to be kept open by mutual arrangement between its 2700 workers and its owner, Lord Londonderry, both sides sharing the sacrifice necessary.

This arrangement was made at a meeting between the workers' representatives and Lord Londonderry and the announcement has been received with feelings of relief by 7000 inhabitants of the neighboring village of New Seaham, who almost all depend upon the colliery.

## RADIO TELEGRAPHY CENTER IS PLANNED

**BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**BRUSSELS**—A conference of the Union Radio Scientific Internationale is being held here. The conference is to further radio electric science.

It has decided to establish an experimental center for radio telegraphy at Brussels, and a Belgian, Robert Goldschmidt, has given 200,000 francs toward the scheme.

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## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

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Unusual Attractiveness

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**BIRMINGHAM, Mich.**—Dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of Chester and Willets Streets, Birmingham, was reported and the building described in the Pontiac Daily Press as follows:

"The building, constructed of buff brick and ornamented with Bedford stone, has a simple dignity of architecture which is enhanced by the four Renaissance stone columns forming the entrance, which faces Chester Street and is reached by a flight of stone steps.

"Soft color tones combine with the architect's design and use of Corinthian columns to give a homelike and peaceful atmosphere to the auditorium. The readers' desk and the organ are directly opposite the front entrance. Here the conventional pews have given place to the more comfortable individual chairs, upholstered in hyacinth mohair.

"A note of color is added in the burgundy shade of the velvet upholstery on the platform furniture, and carried out in the drapes at the main doorway leading from the foyer, where the same material is used on the cushions for the stone benches. The auditorium, with its balcony, will seat nearly 400 persons.

"The reading room with its southern exposure and door, opening onto a walled garden plot, is a cheerful, inspiring place.

"The building, which together with the lot cost \$120,000, was constructed by Roy & McIlroy, Birmingham, with C. J. Whitney, Birmingham, supervising architect."

## TOURIST TRAFFIC FAST PEAK

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK**—The peak of home-bound tourist traffic from Europe has been reached, officials of the steamship lines said, with the return to this port of more than 2500 passengers aboard the steamship Majestic of the Cunard Line a few days ago; about 2500 on board the steamship Leviathan of the United States Lines early in the week, and 1571 aboard the George Washington.

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## Cossacks Find Grave Setback in Soviet Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

traditional Don Cossack uniform, the blue trousers with a red stripe down the side and the blue and red cap.

### A Patriarch's Complaint

An atmosphere of listlessness seems to brood over the stanzas; one instinctively senses a mood of regret for bygone days, of lack of adjustment to present-day conditions.

True, the harvest work is at its height; during the day it is difficult to find an able-bodied man or woman in the village; as usual at such times, the population has turned out en masse for work in the fields. But the general impression which a visitor carried away from talks with 20 or 30 Cossack villagers, chosen at random at various times and places, is one of resignation rather than enthusiasm over living conditions.

The first Cossack on whom the writer chanced, a venerable patriarch, croaked out: "We used to live well, and now we live badly, and his subsequent conversation was largely an elaboration on this theme. Not all the Cossacks grumbled so much as this old man, but complaints were common and general.

### Only 12 Communists

The old ways of life in the stanzas have passed beyond recall, and the new interests which have developed among the city masses through the workers' clubs and similar agencies make slow progress in this remote backwater. The isolation of the stanzas from the dominant political faith in Russia may be judged from the fact that in a population of some 2500 there were only 12 Communists, of whom two were Cossacks. The League of Communist Youth had a

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small and inactive branch of 13 members, most of whom, if the skeptical comments of their elders could be trusted, had joined the league not so much from theoretical devotion to the ideas of Marx and Lenin as because they were convinced that this step would ease their free admission to the high school in a neighboring town.

Yet, while the new ideas have so far taken little root in Bogoyavlennaya, old customs are rapidly falling into disuse. On a religious holiday, the peasants, according to habit, remained away from the fields, but surprisingly few of them attended the afternoon service at the village church. The whole basis of the former land system in the stanzas, whereby the Cossacks as a warrior caste, served in the Tsar's cavalry and received in return a large allotment of land, which they often leased in part to non-Cossack peasants, has been upset by the revolution.

### Back to the Patient Bullock

Now every family in the stanzas is given land in accordance with the number of its members and regardless of whether it is a Cossack or non-Cossack family. The planted area has been greatly reduced, because the fine horses which were formerly the pride of the Don region were swept away by the hurricane of civil war and have not been replaced. Now the patient bullock does much of the plowing.

The inhabitants of Bogoyavlennaya voiced one grievance which was practically universal in the Russian villages this spring and summer and which led to the recent decision of the Soviet Government to collect grain from the peasants only on a voluntary basis. They complained that state grain collectors, backed up by very strong pressure on the part of the authorities, bought up their grain at fixed prices, leaving many of them with such inadequate reserves that they were obliged to make a 20 or 30-mile trip to larger towns in order to buy bread.

Should the village develop along individualist or collectivist lines? Only the future, and perhaps a distant future, can give the answer to this question.

## NORTH AMERICA LEADS IN GOOD DRAINAGE

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**CAMBRIDGE**—North America is the best drained continent and Australia the worst, according to a report presented to the recent International Geographical Congress here. Including polar regions, no less than 28 per cent of the total land surface of the globe is without direct drainage to the ocean. The continents are placed in the order North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia.

In Europe, the whole of the Volga basin drains into the Caspian Sea. In Asia, the Ural Sea, Lake Balkash, the Dead Sea and a number of other regions are cut off from contact with the ocean. Broadly speaking, the report says, large gulfs and great open plains favor drainage toward the oceans, while large mountain ranges, tropical and polar climates are unfavorable for the regular flow of water.

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## All Merry, All Happy and Bright in Modern 'Old Kentucky Home'

Negro Children, Typical of Foster's Melodious Song,  
Studying and Earning Own Way on 600-Acre  
Farm Home—New Dormitory Dedicated

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

**LOUISVILLE, Ky.**—Dedication of a new dormitory was a feature of the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of an "old Kentucky home" on a 600-acre farm near Irvington. This home is headquarters of the National Home Finding Society, which has educated, trained and found places for 600 orphan Negro children.

"The young folks roll on the little cabin floor" down at Irvington much in the same manner as those described by Stephen Collins Foster in his famous song. They are the same kind of children, but the surroundings at Irvington differ from those in Foster's time.

No log cabins with dirt floors, one window and a stick chimney today. Instead, three furnace-heated and electrically lighted dormitories, homes for the tiniest youngsters, a three-room Rosenwald school, a teachers' cottage, barns, shops, and other buildings—22 in all.

Zinsmeister Hall, a dormitory completed last year, was dedicated at the recent anniversary celebration and the corner stone laid for a \$50,000 boys' dormitory, to be built of native limestone rock, quarried on the farm.

Establishing and operating this home has been a labor of the Rev. O. Singleton of Louisville and his wife. From small beginnings they built up an organization which draws children from widely separated states.

"All merry, all happy and bright," indeed, is this modern "old Kentucky home." Each child from 6 years up does something to earn his keep. He does not feel like the traditional helpless orphan.

The 6-year-olds pull weeds in the garden, sweep up leaves, pick up brush in the clearings, and clear out fragments of limestone outcroppings from the park. Their duties increase as they grow. In time each is given his own garden patch, then a few rows of corn or other farm crop. When he arrives at the age of 12 the boy gets an acre to cultivate and is paid for what his land produces. In turn he pays something for his board, shoes and clothing.

The boy enjoys self-government to a large extent and has officers of their own to enforce discipline and to see that tasks are done. The girls are taught the domestic arts, being placed

as nurses, maids, and cooks. Some of unusual promise have gone to college and some to normal school. The boys mainly study agriculture.

## Virginians Asked to Visit Britain

Commerce Associations Invite  
Delegation to London  
for Next Summer

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**LONDON**—An invitation has been addressed by leading associations of British commerce to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce to send delegates on a three weeks' visit to Great Britain next summer.

The message is signed George A. Mitchell, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Lord Fribbham, president of the Federation of British Industries, and Sir Arthur Munro Sutherland, president of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. It is hoped that 10 delegates will be able to accept and may make a short stay in London and a tour of other parts of the country.

Referring to a similar visit to Virginia last year by commercial representatives of Britain, the invitation says: "The organizations responsible for the invitation recall the splendid welcome and hospitality accorded their representatives during the visit to Virginia. Members of all the British delegation desire to renew the friendships they made, in the hope that trade between Virginia and this country, through the ports of Hampton Roads, may be further stimulated and balanced. All look forward with pleasure to welcoming the representatives of Virginia in 1929."

## DR. SCHURMAN ON HOME VISIT

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

**NEW YORK**—Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Ambassador to Germany, has just arrived here aboard the steamship George Washington of the United States Lines to pass his vacation with his family in Ithaca and in New York City. He declined to make any comment on public affairs for publication.

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## House and Garden

## Small Trees on the Small Place

By RICHARD S. WILMOT  
Cot. Cob, Conn.

IT HAS been said that there is as much of a tree below the ground as there is above. This, indeed, proves a serious problem on the smaller place, where every available foot of earth is needed. But trees are necessary for accent as well as for shade. Hence small trees, those attaining no more than 30 feet, ought to prove useful. These will give the tree effect on the small place. For screens, driveway plantings and even for street use, they are satisfactory. For shade they may be grown in groups of two or three, and pruned enough from the bottom to give sufficient space beneath for chairs and other garden furniture. For screens it is wise to plant the trees at a distance of 10 feet, at least, apart so as to allow plenty of room for their proper development. A few shrubs grouped in the foreground will complete the screen. For special effects in the garden small trees are invaluable. They break the flat expanse of plants, and, should the flowering sorts be chosen, add gaiety to the spring showing.

## The Magnolia

The magnolia is perhaps the showiest tree that is hardy in the north. Its early bloom, appearing in April on leafless branches, make it by far the most conspicuous tree that we have. This magnolia fragrance is both delicate and delightful. Owing to their large, fleshy roots, magnolias are rather difficult to transplant. Nurserymen, however, supply trees that have been several times transplanted, and, providing that specimens of blooming age are procured, flowers may be reasonably expected the following year after planting. Magnolias thrive in soil that is rich, porous and moist. They should not be planted in exposed, windswept situations, since the blossoms are extremely fragile and are easily damaged by wind.

One of the most charming magnolias is Hall's variety, magnolia stellata. This variety is usually the first to bloom, and bears white, star-shaped flowers emitting a delightful fragrance. The blossoms are about three inches across, and the tree may reach 15 feet. This variety blooms when but a bit over two feet high. The Yulan (magnolia conspicua), is a larger tree, with flowers six inches in diameter which appear in April and are creamy-white in color. Magnolia soulangeana has white flowers that are stained on the outside with purplish-pink. Varieties of soulangeana are to be had that bloom later than the type, prolonging the blooming period for two weeks or more. One of the most fragrant magnolias is the native sweet bay, magnolia glauca. This small tree bears three-inch flowers of white and grows naturally in moist situations. The cucumber tree, magnolia speciosa, has cordate, have yellowish-white flowers in May and June and are not as showy in flower as the other sorts.

## Dogwood and Cherry

Perhaps the most popular small tree today is the dogwood. In this instance, at least, is a native tree that is fully appreciated. The white-flowered variety, cornus florida, hardly needs description. This tree is especially valuable in that it will grow well in the shade of larger trees. The red-flowering variety, cornus florida rubra, bears blossoms of varying shades of deep pink and red. Cornus kousa, the Japanese dogwood, bears white flowers that appear later than those of the native varieties, and is valuable because it prolongs the season. The red fruit borne by the dogwoods are attractive to birds, and the brilliant autumn tints assumed by the foliage make the dogwood an attractive tree the year around.

The Japanese flowering cherries are becoming increasingly popular at the present time, and the extensive number of varieties appearing on the nurserymen's lists is certainly confusing. These trees may roughly be put into three classes, the double and single-flowering sorts, and the weeping. The colors are white and shades of rose. The double-flowering sorts have more lasting bloom. In its native Japan the flowering cherry tree attains great proportions, but here it is usually seen as a tree of medium stature. The weeping form is exceedingly graceful and not as difficult to use as many weeping trees. The flowering cherry is the very essence of spring, and is charming when spring flowers are used in combination with it. The varieties Toran, James H. Veitch, and Amanogawa are good examples of the double pink-flowered cherry. The Higurashi bear double white blossoms. Shidare Higan Zakura bears deep pink flowers in April and is one of the pendulous varieties. An unusual sort is Prunus lannesiana guyotii. The flowers are of a yellowish tint, striped with deep pink and becoming finally a light shade of rose. The bloom on this variety is abundant.

## Flowering Crabs

The genus Malus, more commonly known as the flowering crabs, is another varied and useful group of small trees. These trees are low and spreading in growth and have a rugged appearance. The flowers, either single, semidouble or double in form, are white or some shade of rose. Certain varieties bear striking red or yellow fruits that the birds find palatable. These trees are charming for use about the garden or for planting at the edge of the lawn. The tea-leaved crab (Malus thersiflora) is a choice variety from China. The fragrant pink flowers are followed by handsome yellow fruits that are marked with crimson. Parkman's crab (Malus parkmanii) has semi-double rose-colored flowers. One of the most deeply colored varieties is the carmine crab (Malus atrosanguinea), with flowers of deep carmine-red. The variety Malus flabunda bears abundant pink blossoms. The wild crab (Malus coronaria) covers its rather crooked branches with delightfully fragrant blossoms of bluish-pink. All of the flowering crabs bloom in May. This valuable group of plants will thrive should be pruned when necessary.

on any soil that proves sufficient for the needs of the common apple tree. The hawthorns (Crataegus in variety), so widely read about, are small trees with daintily cut foliage, and bearing clusters of attractive flowers of red, pink or white. The blossoms are followed by small but showy red fruits. Perhaps the best varieties are the double forms of Crataegus oxyacantha, the English hawthorn. Pauli has scarlet flowers, albo-pleno white, and rosea pink ones. Hawthorn trees have great character, being typically tree-like in form and with a grace and elegance all their own.

A group of flowering trees that are most suitable subjects for use in the garden proper, owing to their small stature, are the flowering plums and peaches. Prunus triloba, the double plum, loads its slender twigs with small pink rosettes during May. This tree resembles the pink flowering almond in every way except size and the single trunk. The double flowering peach may be had in pink, red or white. The trees, like the plum, bear rosette-shaped flowers. The double flowered peach and plum are not as permanent as the aforementioned cherries, crabs and hawthorns, but are charming in their way and worth growing. Prunus triloba is sometimes weak, and requires a stout stake to carry it safely through the rigors of winter.

## Apple, Apricot, Quince

Some of our common fruit trees are beautiful enough for admittance into the garden. No tree is more beautiful in flower or more delicate in fragrance than the apple tree. If this tree is too large for the general garden plan, the dwarf sorts might be used. The delicious fruit borne by this tree is no small reason for using a combination of the ornamental and the practical, especially on the small place. Plum trees are rather interesting in form, and their early white bloom is a welcome sight. The apricot usually is in flower earlier than the plum, and its blossoms are a glazing white in tone. This fruit blooms, but seldom sets fruit in the northern parts of the country, owing to the late spring frosts that usually occur while it is in flower. Quince trees are small enough for any garden, and have nice soft green foliage which is starred with the large flowers of cool pink. The large globose fruits of either green or yellow add an interesting touch to the tree during early autumn. If there is sufficient space a fruit wall might be laid out or a miniature orchard, with spring bulbs planted in long drifts between the trees. In earlier times fruits were used in connection with flowers more often than not.

Besides the large genres just mentioned, there are various other small trees to choose from. Acer palmatum is an excellent green-leaved Japanese maple. The tree is low and broad, with small, star-shaped leaves that assume a bronze-red tint in the fall. The "keys," or quite prominent in late summer. The redbud, Cercis canadensis, is a native tree with rather large, heart-shaped leaves and bears small reddish-purple flowers that are pea-shaped and clustered close to the branches. The color is a difficult one to combine with other shades, but the tree is very effective when seen against a background of dark evergreens. The redbud blooms in May.

## The Silver Bell

A native of our southern mountains is the silver-bell tree, Halesia tetrapetala. This small tree has an irregular head of medium-sized oval leaves that are deep green above and grayish beneath. The nodding, bell-shaped flowers are silvery white, and cover the tree during May. The mountain-ash trees (Sorbus in variety) are fine subjects, with leaves reminding one of the elder. Flat heads of dull-white flowers are borne in June, but the tree's chief glory is in its fruit, which hang in great clusters and are red or orange, according to the variety. The birds will travel a long way to feast on this brilliant fruit. The golden-chain tree (Laburnum vulgare, or Cytisus laburnum) bears long racemes of

## Let Us Look to Our Trees

WHAT is scenery? The dictionary states that it is the general aspect of a landscape. What a panorama flashes through the thought! Lakes set among high wooded hills under a clear blue sky. The sea white-crested under scudding clouds. The turn in the road exposing an humble thatched cottage with its neat hedge and old-fashioned flowers, or a winding drive under an avenue of old arched trees.

How is it that Europe has such old and stately trees in the grounds of estates? They have been there for generations, have received care and attention in many cases, and it is those trees that have had such attention that remain and delight the eye of the traveler.

Living in a house one naturally keeps up the repairs, keeps the house and lawn in fine condition. But the trees? Maybe they are sprayed once in a while, and occasionally pruned. It is true, as some say, that these same trees would perhaps take care of themselves if it were not for the surroundings; but they often have a difficult time when roadways are cut or paving is laid, both of which affect very seriously the root system, or when leaves are swept continuously off the ground. Those leaves, rotted by the action of time, are the natural way of giving back to the tree the nourishment that it requires annually. But often when the leaves are removed, no fertilizer is given the trees in their place. This is a typical instance of the shortsightedness of many tree owners.

Trees should be examined yearly and the inroads of decay checked by having any cavities filled. Trees valuable group of plants will thrive should be pruned when necessary.



Publishers' Photo Service

Ewing Galloway

yellow flowers closely resembling those of the wistaria in form, and making their appearance in May. The laburnum is a splendid tree for the garden, being of narrow form and is not used as extensively as it deserves to be. The hop-tree, Ptelea, is a small tree having as its chief attraction clusters of hoplike fruits that are noticeable in midsummer. Their value for such is generally used rather flat-topped in habit.

Many vines and shrubs are grafted or trained to a single trunk, and may be used as specimens for the garden or screen. The hydrangea, forsythia, rose, tamarix and privet are all procurable in this form. There are many shrubs, as the chaste tree, Vitex agnus-castus, the Siberian pea tree, Caragana arborea, and the fringe tree, Chionanthus virginica, that may be used either as large shrubs or small trees, according to the method used in their training. The Bungei catalpa, commonly used (and often misused), is an example of a tree that is grafted for the purpose of making it small in stature and even in growth. This tree is of formal appearance, and proves useful in gardens where that type of planting is used. The Japanese quince ought to be charming in tree form, but if this is done, examples are seldom met with. One would think that this could be accomplished by using the common quince as a standard. The rose acacia grafted on black locust is most successful.

## Red-Leaved Trees

There is a small group of trees of unusual habit that surely have their place in the garden, but that are very difficult when used. These are the red-leaved trees, like the purple plum, Japanese maple and blood peach, and the weeping forms of mulberry, the beech and the mountain ash. Trees with red foliage make an ideal background for white or rose-flowering plants, but after the pink or white is gone the foliage remains, because the deep foliage will stand out too strongly in most cases. Tea's weeping mulberry (as a fruit wall) might be trained toward the earth, from a trunk four to six feet high. If one uses these trees, it is best to let the branches go their way to the ground, for bobbing them will only give a hoop-skirt effect that is less beautiful than the more delicate and formal when the branches follow the trend acquired through grafting.

The same planting rule applies to small trees as applies to shrubs or plants. One specimen of a plant is never very effective unless a stage is set to show all of its particular charms. On the small place one hasn't sufficient space for this, so must forego specimen trees, unless they are to be placed in the center of the lawn, which is never advisable, since it decreases the apparent size of the grounds. The average small place cannot accommodate many trees, however small, so it is best to choose two or three favorite varieties and to incorporate at least two specimens of each variety into the general plan of the place. A planting planned in this manner will be much more effective and beautiful than would one composed of one specimen each of numerous varieties.

and any deadwood should be cut out. Limbs having sharp V-shaped crochets which might split during a severe storm should be bolted or cabled. Trees suffering from lack of nourishment should be properly fed. Even the humblest home can have a portion of the yearly budget set aside for the care of its trees which so enrich the natural beauty of the landscape.

Any country has its beauty spots, but it lies within the power of every home owner to help make his own country more beautiful. Communitarians can show interest in roadside plantings. Think of the charm and joy of picturesque tree-shaded lanes and country roads! Hand in hand with the planting of streets, roadsides and parks, can go an appreciation for the maintenance of healthy tree growth which can only be successfully accomplished by tree experts. Let us look to our trees! C. F. GREEVES-CARPENTER.

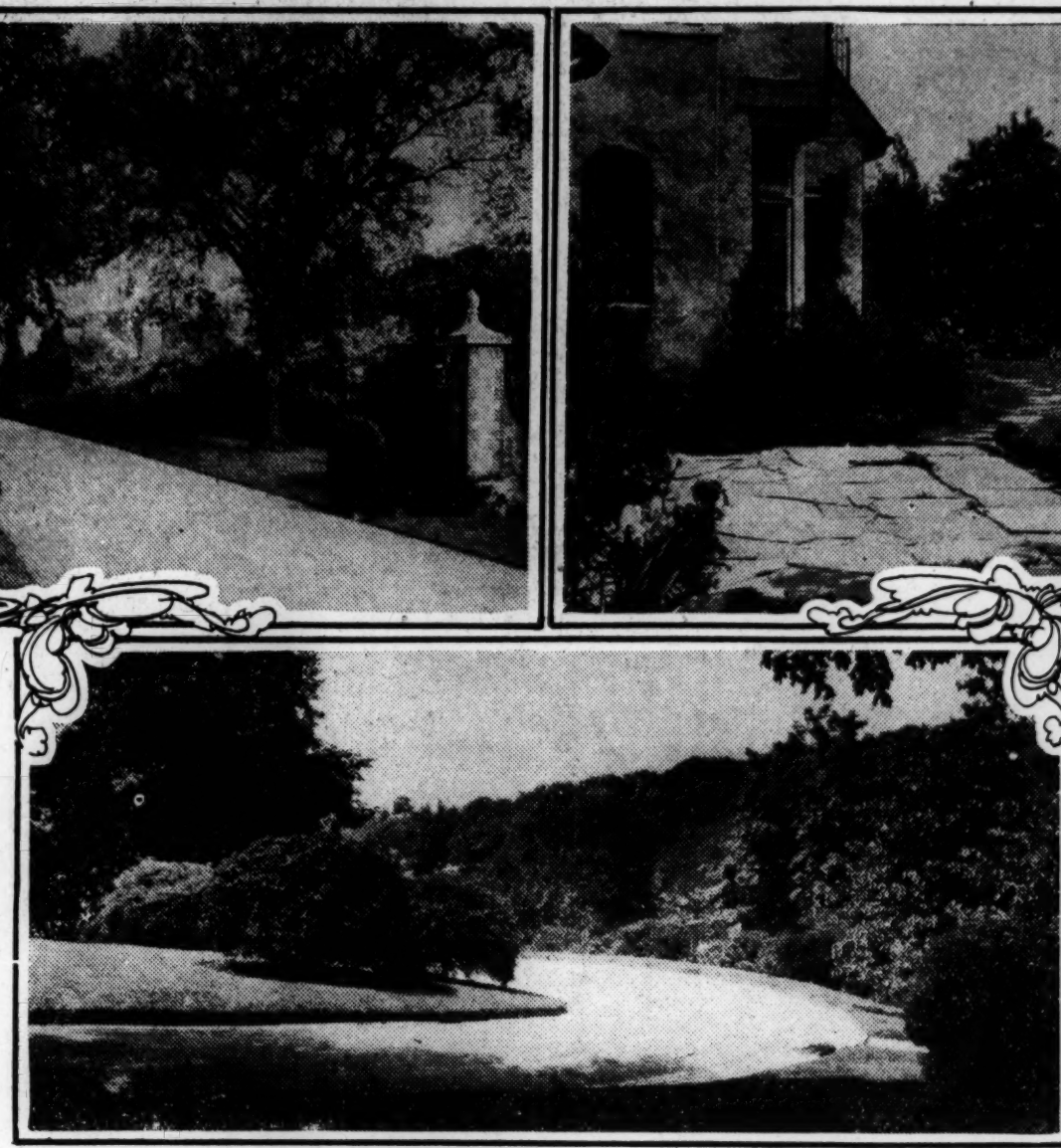
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## WHAT OF TREES AS AN INVESTMENT IN BEAUTY AND WORTH?



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Trees lend beauty and variety of contour to a grounds. Whether Small or Large. Even the Little Place Can Be Rich in this Sort of Loveliness. The Three Views Above Are From Large Estates and Therefore on a Large Scale. Note the Satisfactory Welcome of the Elm and the Combination of Trees and Shrubs in the View at Upper Left—Entrance to the Estate of Augustus G. Croft, Greenwich, Conn.—While Below, the Curve of the Driveway on the Estate of Julian F. Deimer, Tarrytown on the Hudson, is Given a Romance and Privacy by the Wooded Effect, Fronted by Flowering Shrubs. With Enough Lawn to Balance the View of Hills Beyond. Above, on the Right, is an Intimate Bit of Garden, With Smaller Trees for Contour, Leaving Openings for Vistas and Providing Shelter and Background for Flowers.

## Tree Hedges and Screens for Shade and Privacy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Kendallville, Ind.

ORDINARILY the city home owner thinks of planting trees only for their shade and the beauty they lend to the surroundings. Among farmers, planting trees for windbreaks is a common practice, and is benefited more than makes up for the space lost near the windbreak. The important use of trees in hedges and screens, in many instances, might well be considered by the city dweller. Here, as well as in the country, there are months of the year when strong winds prevail, usually from one direction, and these winds whip around the corners of buildings, through gardens and across lawns, lashing and pounding the more delicate plantings, and much havoc is done since only the more rugged plants can endure. In high open locations, and especially in spacious grounds where no protection is afforded by buildings and trees of surrounding homes, does this condition invariably prevail.

Evergreen Windbreaks  
In such cases shelter belts of evergreens planted in attractive informal groups or a few feet apart in stately rows would be of great value. Not only would it be possible to grow many of the loved tender varieties of roses, plants and vines that, unprotected, would be unable to cope with the rigors of winter, but a very noticeable warmth would be furnished to the buildings and premises generally.

The arborvitae and hemlocks are probably better suited for windbreaks than some of the other species of evergreens. Rows of them thoughtfully planted present a rare and stately beauty and their compact growth of foliage furnishes an ideal protection from cold blasts.

American Arborvitae (Thuja occidentalis) has been referred to as the standard tree for hedges, windbreaks and background work, although it is often used as specimens. It attains a height of 60 feet with short horizontal branches ascending at the ends and forming a pyramidal, compact head. Suited to the same purpose, but perhaps a more stately tree is the Thuja orientalis (Bota). Its branches are thickly set to the base and the tree attains a height of 60 feet, with ascending, spreading branches. Its fine delicate foliage is beautifully contrasting in shades of light and dark green.

Tsuga canadensis (Canada hemlock) makes a fine hedge for warmth. It is columnar in shape, branches horizontal and slender, bearing thin sharpened leaves of bright green.

Private Screens and Summer Shade  
Often times a dense, unbroken summer shade is liked, or a closed-in privacy is desired, although winter protection is not an object of importance or interest. Here screens of suitable deciduous trees would probably be preferable to the evergreen hedge.

Poplars: Lombardy poplars planted along the lot line of a city home give a delightfully cool summer shade and a picturesque effect without interfering with the free circulation of the air. In congested districts where there is not room for large shade trees the Lombardies, closely planted, lend themselves more gracefully and gratifyingly, probably, to the achievement of privacy and cooling shade than any other tree. Populus nigra italica is a specially fine choice. It is tall, columnar, of picturesque and formal aspect, rapid growing and hardy. The leaves, dark green, triangular, edges serrated, borne on flattened petioles, flutter and rustle in a lively manner in the slightest breeze.

The Carolina poplar is another satisfactory choice. For the trying conditions of poor soil it is unequalled. It grows rapidly almost anywhere, making a symmetrical, upright tree with pyramidal head. Populus simoni is a small tree, yet columnar, of strict of growth; pyramidal in shape, and its foliage is a rich dark green.

Maples: The Acer saccharinum weiri (Weir Maple), for screens, is ideal. The branches are pendulous, often sweeping the ground, and the leaves are deeply cleft and divided. Acer negundo (Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple) is used widely in the West as a windbreaker. It is delightfully ornamental; a rapid grower with wide spreading branches, twigs pale green and shining, sometimes purple with glaucous bloom. The leaves are compound, with three to

five leaflets, bright green, paler beneath, turning yellow in the autumn. The number of years required to get a good screen, hedge or windbreak depends largely upon the size and species of young trees used and the distance apart that they are planted. For instance, planted four feet apart in a row, a solid hedge would be produced much sooner than if planted farther apart. Planted this closely, however, thinning out would probably be necessary later on and there would be a waste.

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## Garden Path

THE following letter from Mrs. V. S. M. of Long Beach, Calif., tells of the joy to be found in growing flowers on a rented place and of the rapidity with which an abundance of bloom may be acquired in that State:

"We came to California in April, so you can just imagine how very grateful I have been for the Monitor garden hints about gardening out here. It is all so different and thrilling. Just think of 34 different kinds of flowers to share my cuttings, seedlings and even some bulbs and roots."

"We found two calla lilies in the weeds and a bed of cannas four feet in diameter in which the bulbs had multiplied until they were jammed in so tightly that we had over 100 bulbs and forming them. I also found many tiny seedlings, self-sown, which I salvaged from the weeds."

"I had not much money to spend and so got just a few packages of seeds, but just loving flowers seems to attract others and in a very short time I was able to share my cuttings, seedlings and even some bulbs and roots."

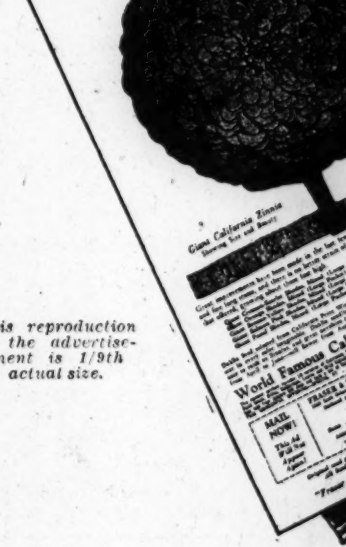
"It has been a glorious adventure, especially since I have had three kinds of ice plant, striped ivy, English ivy, monies, honeysuckle, iris, lily, and many others, all of which I have taken from book catalogues and landscape bibliographies, and are not necessarily indorsed by The Christian Science Monitor."

Trees in Winter, by Albert F. Blakeslee and Chester D. Jarvis (Macmillan '27).  
What Tree Is That? by E. G. Cheyney (Appleton '27).  
Evergreens for the Small Place, by F. F. Rockwell (One of the Home Garden Handbooks, Macmillan '28).

Trees and Shrubs of the Rocky Mountain Region (Putnam '27).  
Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, by Albert Rehder (Macmillan '27).  
Trees, by Sir Herbert Maxwell (Macmillan, Glasgow '15).  
The Cultivated Evergreens, Ed. by L. H. Bailey, written by experts. (Macmillan '25).  
Care of Ornamental Trees, by C. F. Greaves-Carpenter (Macmillan '28).

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# ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER.

## Something About Real Lowestoft

By JANET SANDERSON

WAS there any real Lowestoft? Was it made in the little town of that name? These are questions so often asked by persons owning the so-called "Lowestoft China." Yes, there is such a china as real Lowestoft made in the English town. There is a record of the discovery, by Mr. Luson in 1756 near Lowestoft, of some white earthenware on his estate. This was analyzed and found suitable for the production of porcelain. He sent to London for workmen but when this became known in that city means were taken to spoil his plans and end the scheme.

Another account states that a Dutch sailor wrecked on the east coast of England near the little town of Lowestoft pointed out the value of the white clay on the shore. Consequently a temporary kiln was erected on the dunes and after a year's struggle a company was formed and a factory established.

The business was founded in 1752 and in 1770 it had attained sufficient importance to have a London warehouse. The earliest date found upon a piece of Lowestoft is 1761 and many pieces are marked 1762.

### Long-Buried Fragments Reveal Truth

The factory was situated on the site of the present Crown Brewery, excavations for which uncovered in 1902 the site of the pottery. Many pieces of china, a large number of molds, a round potter's stone and a piece of clay mixed for use were found. There were 500 pieces decorated in blue, and 76 fragments decorated in colors. Painted pieces were found ready for glazing, which proved the decorating of china at Lowestoft. All pieces showed that soft paste was used.

About 20 pieces were of Oriental china of hard paste with decorations in blue and white which were probably used as patterns, as Oriental china was the common model for European manufacturers.

The molds found in this excavation cover a period of more than 40 years previous to closing the factory and from none of them could have come any of those forms so widely known as Lowestoft, and actually of Chinese make. Such articles as would have come from these molds may of course exist, but they are not such as are offered today as Lowestoft china.

Just 50 years saw the rise and fall of the real Lowestoft. In 1802 the factory was closed on account of a complication of business troubles. At the end of the eighteenth century a great deal of Oriental china was made bearing coats of arms of English families and people came to suppose it was brought from the East to Lowestoft in its unfinished state, there to be decorated and refired. On the signed testimony of one of the workmen it is positively stated that Oriental porcelain was never brought to Lowestoft to be decorated.

### Followed Chinese Motifs

Every article painted at Lowestoft was made there, it is now believed. There is little originality in the product of this plant. English potters have always been imitators. Wedgwood copied the cameo work of the classic world; Bow copied Canton ware; Worcester copied Chinese mandarins, birds and impossible animals devised by some Eastern potter; Chelsea copied Dresden; Lowestoft copied the Bow and Worcester copies of Chinese originals.

At the Lowestoft factory was made a common blue and white ware as well as a class of goods on which heraldic designs and floral intricacies were introduced.

Both men and women were employed as decorators. A peculiarity of the blue and white decoration is that lines are often painted on each side of the handle where it joins the piece. Gold was often used with blue.

With the coming of a French Revolutionary refugee into Lowestoft, there came a change in decoration. His name was Rose and he became the principal painter at the factory, introducing much of the delicacy and taste of the decoration. Underneath some of the handles will be found a small rose said to show that the work was done by him—a graceful way of signing his name.

The little rose so often found in decoration dates from this time. It is another evidence of English decoration, for the arms of the borough were the Tudor or full-blown rose.

### Several Definite Characteristics

Some of the characteristics of the real Lowestoft are little lumps found on the surface—a gritty appearance on the glaze in places. There is a greenish hue in the glaze settled under the rims of cups and saucers. The glaze is pale, but is often found in a pale peery tint. The glaze runs over the whole and all lids of teapots and basins are glazed all over the flange or projecting rim. The shapes and handles are characteristic of Oriental china. Small cups without handles, and covers with knobs like tiny dogs,

are decidedly Oriental in style. The scallop and scale patterns are typical Lowestoft productions. Mugs and sauce boats have flat bottoms; occasionally a rim is found.

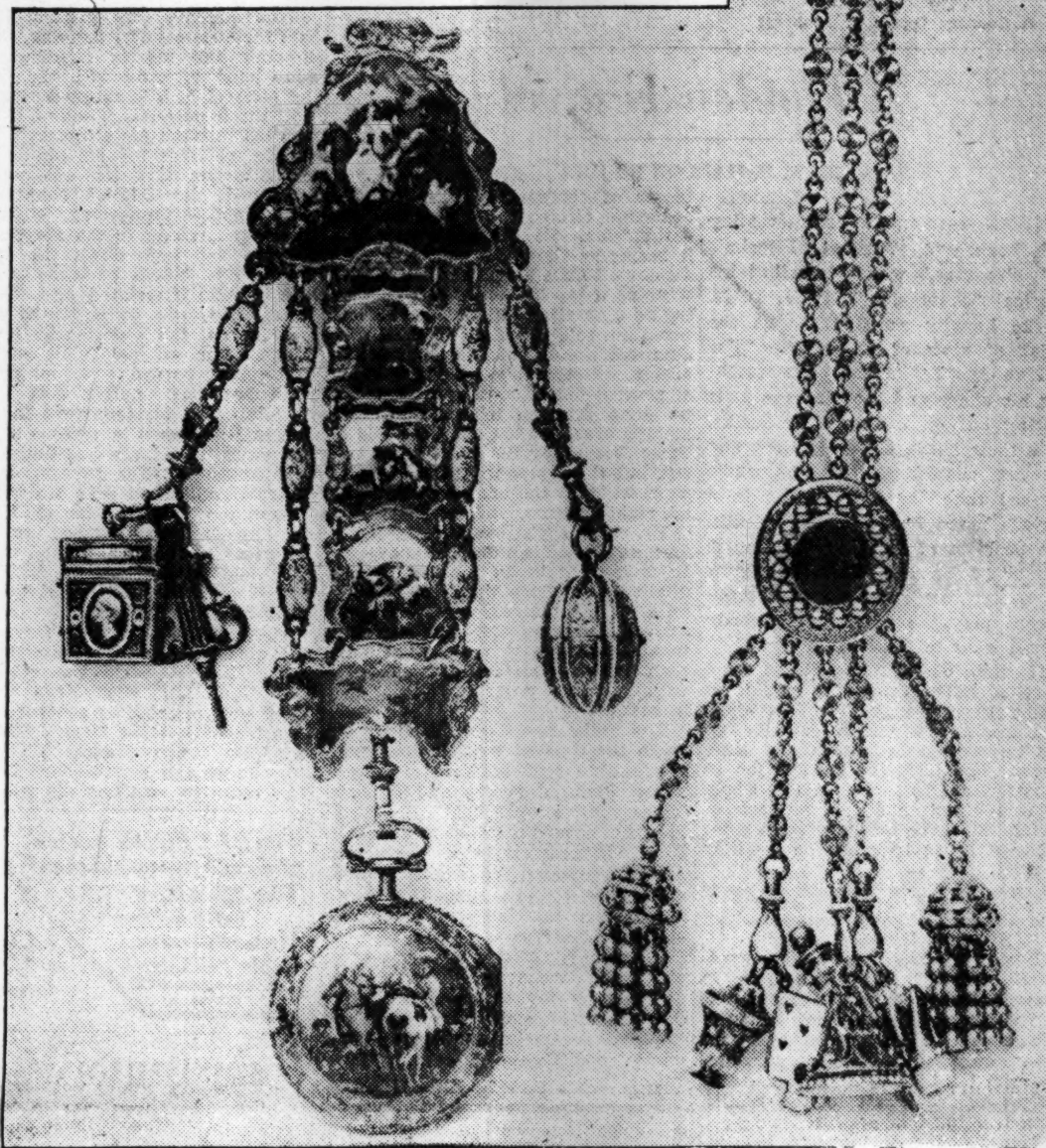
There are various styles of decoration—blue bands, dots, or other figures overlaid with gold; black pencilling, coats-of-arms, landscapes, figures, flowers and apries with delicate borders to match. There is a red peculiar to Lowestoft, varying from a mauve pink to a carmine. The dainty design of bachelor's buttons is called the Angoulême pattern.

There is a question whether figures were made at Lowestoft. It is thought they may have been, as portions of arms were found in the excavation. Birth tablets were a specialty, a circular disk with a

hole for a string, supposed to have been worn around the neck. Flat-shaped flasks known as Pilgrim bottles bearing initials and dates were also in favor.

As to Lowestoft marks there are all sorts of theories. So high an authority as the British Museum Catalogue states, "No regular factory mark seems to have been used, but there is strong evidence that the Worcester crescent was put on some of the wares decorated in Worcester style. Imitations of Chinese date-marks, numerals up to 25 and a fair number of women's signs were also used, the smaller marks being generally placed on the inside of the foot rim of the piece."

True Lowestoft is rare, while the Chinese Lowestoft is common. The former is more often found in museums. One thing is certain—that there was real Lowestoft china, for just 100 years after the factory was closed the site excavated proved that soft paste was made and decorated at Lowestoft. J. S.



Such Elegant Ornaments as These, Made to Hang From a Lady's Belt, Had Their Origin in the Highly Practical Bunch of Keys That Old-Time Housekeepers Were in the Habit of Carrying in the Same Manner. Left—Watch and Chatelaine of Enamel Gold, Made by Jodin of Paris. Right—Suspended From This Gold Chatelaine, Enamelled in Green, Are Two Tassels, Pencil Case, Whistle, Seal, Scent Vase, and a Tiny Playing Card.

## The Rarest Thing in London

WHAT is the rarest antique in London today? An American collector of his annual visit to England to indulge a fondness for old pewter, complained to me the other day that the rarest things to be found in London shops are old pewter spoons.

It is a fact that these spoons which cost, at the time they were made, considerably less than one cent apiece, and were often thrown on the dust-heap when silver took their place, may today be worth more than their weight in gold.

The fascinating and humble, relics of life in sixteenth and seventeenth century London, the seal-top, apostle top, and other base-metal spoons, appear indeed to have vanished from the shelves of the antique shops.

Both the pewter spoons and their brethren, the brass or latten spoons, are occasionally to be had, I find, at a price. But most of them are forgeries, clever traps for the unwary American amateur.

I have before me as I write an excellent warning example in the shape of a reputed Charles I pewter spoon. It was recently bought, so I was assured, encrusted with the original black dirt from which it was dug up in London.

The characteristics seemed all one could wish—rude early seventeenth century fig-shaped bowl, scarred and pitted, and bent at the side; the maker's "Touch" or mark in the bowl—a spreading fig leaf; even the "cry of the metal" to the ear when the spoon was bent to and fro.

The completion of the cleaning of the spoon, however, disclosed that the black-marks on the hexagonal "stole" or handle were only artificial. This, combined with the rough feel of the handle to the touch, was sufficient to proclaim the whole spoon the impostor it was.

A similar statement applies to a pewter seal-headed spoon, supposed to be of the time of James I. This was also purchased as antique, and so was an alleged sixteenth century "strawberry-knob" with a small strawberry or bunch of grapes at the top of the handle.

And yet one pewter dealer informs me that only 30 years ago he used to obtain his supply from boy "mud-larks" at the foot of Waterloo Bridge, who fished the spoons from the Thames mud and were rewarded with the equivalent of 50 cents for every spoon so retrieved. R. G.

## This Time Finland

By WILLIAM H. TOLMAN

EXPOSITIONS which reflect the cross sections of life and labor have great illustrative and suggestive value. If, however, certain phases of the subject can be selected by the promoters, they will continue their object-lesson teaching and inspiration, long after the exposition has closed its gates. Thus it will have contributed a permanent memorial for the community and for the Nation.

Paris had the civic foresight to do this at the time of the International Exposition of 1900. "Yes," she said to the promoters, "we will allow you to erect your buildings along the river quays, in the esplanades of the Invalides and in other open spaces in the very heart of the city, but certain of these buildings must be permanent, worthy and beautiful for the further adornment of the Queen of Cities." This was agreed to, with the result that the Pont Alexandre III, the Grand and the Petit Palais are magnificent adornments of the city.

Lesson From Finland Finding myself in Finland last year, my study of things different was richly rewarded, especially by

the open air museum, a rich treasure-trove for the lover of the quaint and curious. Here may be seen the original utensils and implements of the Finnish peasants of many centuries ago, cross sections of their life and labor.

On a beautiful promontory of Finland, the pioneer of the Niemela homestead, with patient and persistent skill set up his home, which proved a shelter and fire-side for five generations of sturdy and self-contained Finns. In 1909 the fire-side and roof-trees of the old home had to give way to modernity, for the farmstead had been bought for the site of a sawmill. Naturally the buildings would have been scrapped and one more relic of the past would have been lost.

"Why not secure this old home as an object lesson of the past for the generation of today," mused two Finlanders of ample means. Their musings took active shape in the careful dismantling of the buildings and the

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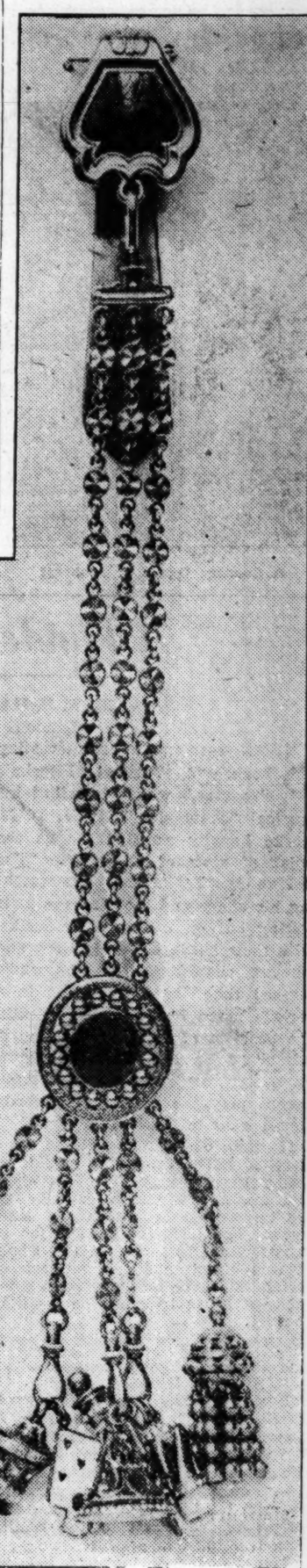
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setting up of them again on the beautiful Isle of Follo in a glorious setting of firs, beeches and spruce. That was the beginning of the open air museum of Follo, near Helsingfors, and comparable in interest to the others of Sweden and Denmark.

Adjoining the main house where the family lived, I noted a smoke-house and a bathhouse, the latter connected by a sort of entry way to the main house. Tradition reports that the original owner preferred to live in the bathhouse. This is not so surprising, for the bath in Finland is a cult. There were no windows as we think of them, but two openings closed by shutters faced the court. In the opposite wall was an opening called the "wolf hole" through which the family could watch against prowling wolves. The fireplace was of granite boulders, which had been split apart by the application of fire, a practice still obtaining in some of the country districts. The bathhouse had banked-up mud against the sides as seats for the bathers.

### A Complete Community Depleted

In the living room there was, of course, no glass for the windows. The fireplace was of granite, open, the smoke escaping through a hollow log in lieu of a chimney. A hole in the logs near the fireplace and inclosed with flat stones offered a receptacle for the live coals to start the morning's fire. I have wondered what the Finnish peasant would have thought of our thermostats. They would have been "big medicine." The candlesticks were made from the claws of eagles. The village blacksmith was responsible for the rifle.

Just inside the door was the trough out of which the family horse had his breakfast and supper of warm mash in the winter. For this reason there were no boards on the floor in front of the door. The hens were just as good as the rest of the family. They roosted on a pole under the table. Under the shelter of the fireplace the cats found their portions of food. A birch basket, hung under the rafters, was the holder for the wooden spoons. The clock was an opening in the wall through which the stars could be seen and the hour guessed at. I did not see any traces of a treatise on astronomy. The library consisted of a hymn book, a primer for the children and a law book.

### Even a Church Boat

There were five storehouses, two of which contained the foodstuffs and the other three clothes, tools and household furnishings. In the rooms for the foodstuffs, troughs and baskets hung on the rafters kept them safe from the ravages of rats and mice. Salted fish and pickled meats were stored in tubs. One of these buildings was known as the "old maid's storehouse," where Lisa kept her clothes and the implements for weaving.

Her wardrobe consisted of a dozen chemises, skirts for church wear, silk kerchiefs. Pillows and bedspreads were hung from the rafters or on nails. Some of the kerchiefs Lisa had bought from peddlers from Archangel, the town rich in goods. When the women went to church, they carried their silken kerchiefs and other finery in gayly painted wooden boxes, but their contents were not brought out until near the church.

An important element of the communal life of the Finnish peasants before the advent of steam was the church boat, which was used by the entire community. One of these boats used to be moored near the Niemela farm, but was destroyed by fire. The museum secured one from Tammerfors. It was 70 feet in length and had 14 pairs of oars, so long that two men were required to manipulate each one. Churches, fire stations, signal towers, runic stones and all the other essentials of a well-ordered peasant village of centuries ago are to be found here, filled with all their implements and furnishings, just as they might have been left by their owners.

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## AU QUATRIEME

PRESENTS

# The Extensive and Important Collection of English, French, Italian and Spanish Antique Furniture and Decorative Objects

Assembled in Europe This Summer

INTERESTING, important, beautiful and extraordinary in their scope, Au Quatrieme's collections assembled this summer in England and on the Continent surpass, we believe, any that we have brought across the Atlantic in years past. Whether viewed from the collector's extremely exigent standpoint, or from the decorative angle... quite as exacting in another sense... they are incomparably fine. Nor is it too much to say that they include the best to be had in England, France, Italy and Spain. Whether that best be a gravely impressive and authentic 17th Century Tuscan throne seat, adorned with exquisite intarsia, a pair of Adam consoles and mirrors in the achieved perfection of the master's interpretation of Classical design, a choice bit of old Waterford, with its precious, faintly moonlit iridescence... or perhaps a little old rush-seated country chair with some special unconscious grace and sweetness entirely its own, or an old wall mirror, whose painted and gilded decoration strikes the one perfect note of color demanded by a given interior.



Examples from English Drawing Rooms And Distinguished Old Salons of the Faubourgs

AMAZINGLY numerous in these collections are the examples from fine old London drawing rooms... pieces that have been often in one family for generations and that come on the market only when old estates are settled. From such sources as these come the rare Queen Anne pieces and the fine flower of the designs of Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite... examples that evince their two-fold aristocracy of origin with a gracious authority that no one could mistake... A set of Hepplewhite painted chairs with the interlacing oval backs that are among his most exquisite

achievements and exceedingly rare... A half-round Sheraton satinwood commode, with delicately painted ovals and festoons in the manner of Pergolesi and Angelica Kauffmann... Signed examples of the French 18th Century from the high-ceiled salons of the proud old faubourgs across the channel... A little regence cheminee of rose-gray marble... A Louis XVI painted bed-a-la-polonaise with its graceful looped canopies of antique satin... And sets of Venetian painted chairs in their fragile smiling colors, that remember an ancient palace on a green canal...

## Good Provincial and Country Pieces

THERE are, too, provincial pieces of all sorts from these four countries, equally distinguished in their own order. Good rustic furniture like the good pieces made for gentlemen's houses is not omnipresent. It has been Au Quatrieme's affair in Europe to seek out only the best, in whatever kind... that which in the last analysis is classic because of inherent qualities that will always appeal to people of taste... and so we find here English country chairs of elm and yew that are really as fine in the full sense of the word, because of their character, their appropriateness and honest work-

manship as the most sophisticated drawing room furniture designed by the brothers Adam. Old provincial Italian pieces, from some villa in the hills, carved or inlaid simply, almost rudely, and yet expressing that innate racial feeling for form and ornament that made the glory of the Renaissance. Beautiful French commodes from the provinces carved with the lovely rocaille Louis XV in a flowing supple manner, with a freedom and grace that sometimes seems to us today more beautiful than the more elaborated cabinet work of the capitol.

## The Extraordinary Scope of the Collections

TO have found things of such individual distinction... things of real virtu... in such great numbers is an achievement in itself. One could count hundreds of little French tables alone, in all their charming variations of style and purpose. The most beautiful little inlaid examples from some 18th Century great lady's boudoir and the primitive amusing rustic ones that are just as charming after their own quaint fashion. One whole wall is hung with the little vitrines and etageres on which were placed the best bits of old glass or faience the French provincial household could boast. Another with the most enchanting Venetian gilded mirrors and girandoles, single examples and in pairs. On still another great wall space are French mirrors, supported by the beautiful old French marble cheminees both large and small ranged beneath them. Among them a fine little

Directoire pair, of black marble with tiny amorini en camiea along the frieze. Scope means in this case not only number, but the special things that are much sought and not often found. Various sets of four chairs for the bridge table. Fine sets of English dining chairs of course. Small fine desks... Queen Anne, Louis XV and Sheraton... for the very perfect small interior, as well as many rustic examples, and the large flat-topped English writing tables for a man's study. Wall lights and chandeliers for every sort of room. Exquisite lamps made, for example, from beautiful old Bristol or Spode vases. Lovely garnitures de cheminee. Two fine early examples of the sedia Dantesca. A handsomely decorative Georgian astrolabe or globe-dial... All the collections are filled out with choice examples... the pewter, old English and Irish table glass, embroidery pictures, silhouettes, lustre and Staffordshire.

## Fourteen Interiors Arranged in the Manner of The 17th and 18th Centuries

FOURTEEN interiors Au Quatrieme are arranged in the manner of the 17th Century in England, Italy and Spain, and of the 18th Century in England and France. And in these interiors many of the finer examples are very beautifully shown. In other cases objects are simply grouped

according to country and kind for the client's ease in selecting. The astonishing moderation of price cannot be too greatly stressed. Not here and there is something unusually interesting and exceedingly little in price, but throughout the collections distinguished objects are lower than in years.

Fourth floor, old building







## THE HOME FORUM

## "I Have Heard the Nightingale"

THE birds have seemed to me to be unusually merry this year. Each morning in the spring, when the dawn was waking up the eastern sky, I heard them twittering and chirping and singing in the pines and elms and maples outside my window. In the quietness of those early morning hours there seemed to be some echo of the divine in their songs. No spring ever seemed to me quite so filled with song.

Consequently their merry-making has followed me more or less through all the months since. Birds have never occupied so large a place in my thoughts. From the first flash of the first bluebird as it winged across a clearing, to the day when something stirred at my feet in the grass and a little feathered creature drew my gaze to its helpless condition, I have been destined to think about birds. I could attach no name to the little ball of fluff and feathers which I took in my hands, but the panting of its breast and the gorgeous variation of colors made me think it was one of the most exquisite creatures I had been privileged to behold. I held it tenderly awhile, smoothed its feathers, soothed its panic, reflected upon its power of flight, hummed a stanza of poetry, then gently put it in the grass, to see it at once spread its wings in flight to the cover of a near-by hedge.

But all this is not about the nightingale? And yet it is! For apart from this experience, the summer the nightingale would not have impressed my fugitive thoughts from time to time when reading, and finally sent me to the poets to listen to their lore about him, poured forth in strains almost as exquisite as his own. Of course, I turned first to Keats.

No hungry generations tread thee down;  
The voice I hear this passing night was heard  
In ancient days by emperor and clown:  
Perhaps the self-same song that found a path  
Through the heart of deaf heart of Ruth.

Be it noted that I have used the masculine pronoun to describe the nightingale's song. It is not often that Shakespeare goes astray, but he does on two counts here:

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would not better a musician than the wren.

But I recall that some bird authority is not sure if it is a male nightingale or a female. The male's song is not limited to the night alone. According to certain scholars the original name derived not from

"no," meaning night, but from "lux," meaning light. I have myself heard a nightingale singing when it was neither light nor dark—the twilight trembling softly and slowly into darkness, things stood out as belonging to either earth or sky, as he poured forth his song into the silence.

The poets differ as to the quality of the nightingale's song. Shakespeare, again, in "The Passionate Pilgrim" writes:

Every thing did banish moan,  
Save the nightingale alone,  
She, poor bird, as all forlorn,  
Lean'd her breast up to a thorn,  
And there sung the dolefullest ditty,  
That to hear it was great pity.

And Milton, in "Il Penseroso," has given us a descriptive line that has endured in its own right:

Philomel will deign a song,  
In her sweetest saddest plight,  
Smoothing the rugged brow of night,  
While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke,  
Gently o'er the accustomed oak,  
Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,  
Most musical, most melancholy!

More poets, however, consider the nightingale's song cheerful. Shelley, in "The Woodman and the Nightingale," tells of one:

And as a vale is watered by a flood,  
Or as the moonlight fills the open sky  
Struggling with darkness, as a tube-rose  
Peoples some Indian dell with scents that lie

Like clouds about the flowers from whence they rose,  
The singing of that happy nightingale  
In this sweet forest, from the golden close

Of evening, till the star of dawn may fall,  
Was interwoven upon the silentness.

Keats, again, champions its cheerful song when he writes,

'Tis not through envy of thy happy lot,  
But being too happy in thy happiness—  
That thou, light-winged  
Dryad of the trees,  
In some melodious plot  
Of heath, green, and shadows  
numberless,  
Singer of summer in full-throated ease.

In my search among the poets I have found none who apprehend the true spirit of its song with its "fierce extremes" better than Tennyson, in that poem which has sung itself stanza by stanza into the consciousness of the English-speaking race. He says:

And in the midstmost heart of grief  
Thy passion clasps a secret joy.

Not so very long ago an American ornithologist traveled to England in order that he might hear the nightingale discourse his passion to the moonlight. And a saying is attributed to King Agassius, when asked to go and hear a man who imitated very closely the "sovereign of song."

Said the king:  
"I have heard the nightingale."  
Even so, King Agassius, Felicitations. But those who have not heard the nightingale singing in the night to his mate, turn gratefully to the poets for an expression of his song.

Evening Sky  
(Cinquain)

Venus,  
Golden apple,  
Dropped from the moon-basket,  
Glow upon the midnight velvet  
Of the west.

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

## Porcelain Leaves

O'er desert sands, o'er gulf and bay,  
O'er Ganges and o'er Himalay,  
Bird-like I fly, and flying sing,  
To flowery kingdoms of Cathay,  
And bird-like poised on balanced wing,  
Above the town of King-te-ching,  
A burning town, or seeming so—  
Three thousand furlongs on gyre  
Incessantly, and fill the air  
With smoke uprising, gyre on gyre,  
And painted by the lurid glare,  
Of jets and flashes of red fire.

As leaves that in the autumn fall  
Spotted and veined with various hues,  
Are swept along the avenues,  
And lie in heaps by hedge and wall,  
So from this grove of chimneys whirled  
To all the markets of the world,  
These porcelain leaves are wafted on,  
Like yellow leaves with spots and stains  
Of violet and of crimson dye,  
Or tender azure of a sky  
Just washed by gentle April rains,  
And beautiful with celadon.

Nor less the coarser household wares,  
The willow pattern, that we knew  
In childhood with its bridge of blue  
Leading to unknown shorefares;  
The solitary man who stares  
At the white river flowing through  
Its arches, the fantastic trees  
And wild perspective of the view;  
And intermingled among these  
The tiles that in our nurseries  
Filled us with wonder and delight  
Or haunted us in dreams at night.

And yonder by Nankin, behold!  
The Tower of Porcelain, strange and old,  
Uplifting to the astonished skies  
Its ninefold painted balconies,  
With balustrades of twining leaves,  
And roofs of tiles, beneath whose eaves  
Hang porcelain bells that all the time  
Ring with a soft melodious chime:  
While the whole fabric is ablaze  
With varied tints all fused in one  
Great mass of color, like a maze  
Of flowers illumined by the sun.

## Miss Dimitt's Garden

It was a kind of stone trough, filled with mossy soil and supported by four low stone legs. It stood on a very small iron balcony immediately outside the sitting-room window, and contained a few growing things of uncertain character.

Every morning, before she put the kettle on to boil, Miss Dimitt opened the window of her little town house and surveyed her "garden," as if she expected the night to have brought forth surprising results. But, except for a drop of rain or dew, as the case might be, the garden always presented exactly the same appearance as it had done the evening before; and having picked an imaginary weed from the soil and readjusted a small trailer that was supposed to hang over the edge of the trough but preferred, for some reason, to grow the other way, Miss Dimitt would close the window, dust her fingers together, and set about preparing her solitary breakfast.

And while she sat behind her cozy, with her thin toast in her miniature rack, and her marmalade in the china jar that had once belonged to her grandmother, she would look through the window at her garden and smile contentedly.

Over there, in the corner on the right, she could just see the green tips of the tiny plant she had found that day when, all unexpectedly, a friend had arrived and motored her into the country. They had drawn up in a solitary lane, far, it seemed from everything plain and commonplace—even the grass and the hedge and trees were different, greener, bolder, bigger somehow. And the sunshine dripped through the leaves above like silent rain, and lay on the ground in quivering pools. The tiny plant had been pricking its way out of the depth of an old, tumble-down wall; and she had put her fingers into the crack, very carefully, and drawn it out with a sprinkle of soil and clay still clinging to its slender roots, and had brought it home—a bit of the happiness—and planted it in the trough.

In the front was a piece of ivy, uncertain which way it would eventually grow, for its inclination was to climb but there was nothing to climb to. She had found it at the foot of an ancient wooden post where a gate opened into a field. The post had been covered with fleecy ivy, running up and over it like tightly clinging little arms in firm embrace, and the leaves in the sunlight had been the color of deep emeralds.

She had climbed the gate—yes she had! all by herself, as though she had been a girl—and had sat on the top bar, swinging her toes and laughing to herself. And the wind had come blowing up from the distance in waves of scent across the hay fields, gentle, lovable, clear-eyed. And then the creaking sound of a wagon's wheels had startled her, and she had scrambled down in a hurry, standing with her back to the gate as the wagon lurched by with its heaped-up load, leaving a trail of hay in its wake, and a head of clover at her feet.

On the left, just behind the curtain, is the oak tree—two months old and four leaves through already. She had found the acorns one day last year, and had planted them all, expecting to have an avenue before long. But spring had gone by and nothing happened. And then one day, very hurriedly, as if apologizing for keeping her waiting, up came an oak just one—and immediately began to put on leaves. Some day the garden will be too small for a tree, but meanwhile the oak, perhaps, is the special favorite.

Once a visitor came, and sat by the window looking out for a while in silence. And then she said, with out turning round, "What a pity you don't grow something in your window-box; geraniums, or wallflowers do so splendidly, and they are so gay."

Miss Dimitt's mouth opened slightly, and then closed again. What was the use of trying to explain?

"Yes," she said quietly, as she dusted the crumbs from the white tablecloth into her hand.

These things are as a rider with a plume:  
The breathless, swift delight of sudden breeze,  
When round a bend the sea leaps into sight;  
Salt, sapphire, set in silver sand, gull-swept!

Measureless depths of blue September sky,  
Where marble cliffs, carved castles float and ride  
Above the skyward sweep of line on line  
Of bare, moss-grayed, rock-fenced New England downs.

REBECCA CUSHMAN.

## Cape Cod

## Advertisement

O my ecstatic eyes!  
Who taught the trees to advertise?  
Behold a creeping vine  
Hangs out a crimson sign  
To say—Near by  
Scattered yellow elm leaves lie,  
All an arm can hold;  
Breathless of ragged gold  
To be bartered for a song  
To the first who comes along.

PERSIS GREELEY ANDERSON.

## Record the Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE meaning of the verb "to record," as given in a dictionary, is, "To make an official note of, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence for reproduction."

The first chronicle of the Bible—the first chapter of Genesis and the first five verses of the second chapter—presents God's creation as it really is, perfect and complete, including man, who is made like unto God. This record declares, "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." Near the conclusion of the record the quality of God's work is thus described: "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Realizing the importance of this record of man as Godlike, spiritual, and very good, Mrs. Eddy devoted an entire chapter of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," to an exposition of the book of Genesis. She did this that humanity might be awakened to the falsity of the second chronicle given in Genesis, which presents man as material and subject to sin, disease, and death, a record directly opposite to that previously given. Of these two records Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 522): "The Science of the first record proves the falsity of the second. If one is true, the other is false, for they are antagonistic. The first record assigns all might and government to God, and endows man out of God's perfection and power. The second record chronicles man as mutable and mortal,—as having broken away from deity and as revolving in an orbit of his own. Existence, separate from divinity, Science explains as impossible."

Within the Bible ample proof may be found of the spiritual, real man's perfection and immortality, as exemplified somewhat by many characters, but more especially by Enoch and Elias. Because of their great love for God, because of their understanding of the divine will and their persistent effort to obey it, these men overcame the beliefs of sin, sickness, and death; they cleansed their mental record from error through conscious unity with God and obedience to Him.

All along the way from the beginning of Bible history, God has expressed His loving-kindness in many ways, that He might draw mankind toward Him. Christ Jesus came to teach men how to behold man's real self, his true existence as a child of God, and, beholding it, to think and

act truly. And to everyone who seeks sufficiently to understand and to obey God, He gives unmistakable proof that the real man is perfect and immortal.

It is because of lack of spiritual understanding that mankind becomes uncertain concerning the truth of existence. But in the present, as in the past, when human desires reach out to God for more understanding, He answers. To this age He has given Christian Science, which explains the scientific method of biblical healing, whereby the beliefs of evil and their expression—sin, sickness, and death—are destroyed. The Apostle John says, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made." Christian Science emphasizes the comforting, healing fact that sin, sickness, and death were never made; that they are errors of belief to be erased from thought concerning God and man; that they seem to exist only in illusion.

Every spiritual healing given in the Bible is a proof of man's perfection brought to light through faith and understanding that God is good and almighty. And every healing through Christian Science is brought about by the scientific certainty that God, good, alone is present and has authority over man, and that error is unreal and has no authority. Christian Science explains the truth about God and man, as well as about so-called evil, so clearly that sin, disease, and death have been erased from the experience of many who have gained, instead, the true understanding of perfect God and perfect man. In Science and Health (p. 545) Mrs. Eddy says, "Truth has but one reply to all error,—to sin, sickness, and death: 'Dust [nothingness] thou art, and unto dust [nothingness] shalt thou return.'"

It is helpful to remember that the most essential qualities of a record are accuracy and completeness, an exact reproduction which admits of no departure from the original. So if one seeks to maintain his spiritual record as a child of God free from error, he must remember that God, his divine source, is good, and that He is perpetually supplying man's every need through divine ideas, which are ever available.

When one listens for and receives these ideas, and acts accordingly, he records good,—health and holiness, which tend to eternal life. Thoughts of sin, disease, and death are not true, and should be allowed no record in thought; then they have no chance of expression. But if one has entertained erroneous beliefs, which seem to be expressed, their errors are erased proportionately as one records in his thinking only the truth about God and man.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to

the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## ONE FRENCHMAN LEFT IN PLAY

Three U. S. Players Gain the Semifinal Bracket in Singles

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Three Americans and one Frenchman will compose the semifinalists in the matches of the United States men's singles tennis championship Saturday afternoon, at Forest Hills Stadium of the West Side Tennis Club, with George M. Lott Jr. opposing Francis T. Hunter in the upper half, while Francis X. Shields, national junior champion, will attempt to halt the progress of Henri Cochet toward the title which has been monopolized by his countryman, J. René Lacoste, for the last two years.

Lott and Shields reached the semifinals in the semifinals of Thursday, while the other pair starting the match that afternoon, completed their victories Friday. The matches, however, lacked the brilliancy that has characterized most of the stadium matches all through the week, the seeded favorites having little difficulty in winning their matches in easy fashion. Hunter, who was leading J. C. Crawford, of Australia, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-10, 6-11, 6-12, 6-13, 6-14, 6-15, 6-16, 6-17, 6-18, 6-19, 6-20, 6-21, 6-22, 6-23, 6-24, 6-25, 6-26, 6-27, 6-28, 6-29, 6-30, 6-31, 6-32, 6-33, 6-34, 6-35, 6-36, 6-37, 6-38, 6-39, 6-40, 6-41, 6-42, 6-43, 6-44, 6-45, 6-46, 6-47, 6-48, 6-49, 6-50, 6-51, 6-52, 6-53, 6-54, 6-55, 6-56, 6-57, 6-58, 6-59, 6-60, 6-61, 6-62, 6-63, 6-64, 6-65, 6-66, 6-67, 6-68, 6-69, 6-70, 6-71, 6-72, 6-73, 6-74, 6-75, 6-76, 6-77, 6-78, 6-79, 6-80, 6-81, 6-82, 6-83, 6-84, 6-85, 6-86, 6-87, 6-88, 6-89, 6-90, 6-91, 6-92, 6-93, 6-94, 6-95, 6-96, 6-97, 6-98, 6-99, 6-100, 6-101, 6-102, 6-103, 6-104, 6-105, 6-106, 6-107, 6-108, 6-109, 6-110, 6-111, 6-112, 6-113, 6-114, 6-115, 6-116, 6-117, 6-118, 6-119, 6-120, 6-121, 6-122, 6-123, 6-124, 6-125, 6-126, 6-127, 6-128, 6-129, 6-130, 6-131, 6-132, 6-133, 6-134, 6-135, 6-136, 6-137, 6-138, 6-139, 6-140, 6-141, 6-142, 6-143, 6-144, 6-145, 6-146, 6-147, 6-148, 6-149, 6-150, 6-151, 6-152, 6-153, 6-154, 6-155, 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Personal and Boxed Assortments. Sell the famous "Star" Personal Cards and our boxed assortment of 21 cards. Unequaled value. Large discounts and bonus mail 25%. Sample books free. Write today. Lonsdale & Bingham, St. Albans, Vt.

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All fabric, beaded, bags—made, re-modelled, cleaned; guaranteed to please.  
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HOUSEKEEPER—Light housework and care young girl; loving companion; Christian Scientist preferred. Lyndbrook 7560 after 6 P. M. Rockway Center 7300 (daytime). MRS. CHICHESTER.

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## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Rhodes Scholars**  
Of the American Rhodes Scholars who have completed their courses at Oxford University, it appears that about 40 per cent are in the teaching profession (243) and about 25 per cent in the legal profession (161).

**Pampas (Tex.) News:** Those who have not yet enjoyed their vacation trips will be surprised when they get out into the open country and find out the great improvements that have been made recently in shaving cream, ties, etc.



**COLORFUL MALE PLUMAGE**  
A prominent Englishman, speaking before Merchant Tailors' Federation at the west-end, deplored the unpopularity of gay-colored clothing for men, and suggested that the proper attire for gentlemen be a scarlet coat, a canary waistcoat, blue trousers and green shoes.

**Washington Post:** The easiest way to keep in touch with all of your relatives is to own a cottage at a summer resort.

**Australian Navy**  
Regulations in the Royal Australian Navy differ slightly from those in the Royal Navy. Australia's ships carry no marines, and rum is not issued as a ration. Also Queensland maple is used for furniture and woodwork instead of mahogany.

**Detroit News:** Hion, N. Y., is to advertise itself by setting out 5000 pine trees, arborvitae, and "Hion." If this custom is extended to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Michigan would be pretty well reforested.

**Cairo's Papers**  
At Cairo, Egypt, newspapers are published in many languages, including Arabic, French, English, Italian, Greek, and Armenian.

**Arkansas Gazette:** Haberdasher advertises "Gentlemen's Seasonable Attire." "Pepper-and-salt suits."

**One-Man Top**  
By turning a handle, one can roll back the top of an automobile recently perfected in Great Britain.

**Boston Transcript:** As goes Maine so will go the Nation, assuming, of course, that Maine goes our way.

**Montreal**  
The population of Montreal, Can., is now recorded as 1,000,000.

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## The Monitor Reader

- Check These You Can Answer
1. How many tickets were bought last year for travel on the London Underground Railway?—Odds and Ends..... 10
  2. What is the difference between "interpretation" and "explanation"?—Word a Day..... 10
  3. Granted that much school debating is insincere, is arguing on the opposite side from one's convictions justifiable?—Educational Page..... 10
  4. What is the technique of making extra fine fudge?—Household Arts..... 10
  5. How does the wild lion regard men?—Home Forum..... 10
  6. What has been the effect of prohibition on the student body at the University of California?—Prohibition Fruitage..... 10
  7. What improvement has been made in communication between fire fighters in the Forest Service?—Radio Page..... 10
  8. What is the Nobel Institute's new function?—Editorial..... 10
  9. What, according to Margaret Sackville, is the difference between prose and poetry?—Sayings..... 10
  10. How does superior talent always show itself?—Thought for Today..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Incumbent**  
This is used both as an adjective and as a noun. In the one case meaning either lying upon or imposed on one as a duty, and substantively as the holder of an office.

From the Latin *incumbere*, obviously a nasalized form allied to *incubare*, to lie upon, comes our word and the use which we most frequently make of it adjectively is obviously logical. If a duty presses down or lies upon us it seems an obligation. Incumbent suggests a moral weight imposed either by previous experience or by self-dictation.

We have the colloquial expression "to hold down an office," which is equivalent to this idea of incumbency. As an incumbent fills an office at the time of speaking, the expression, "present incumbent," is considered redundant.

In-cum-bent stresses the second syllable. Sound I as in fill, u as in up, e as in recent.

Note: Webster's first choice is incumbent as authority for pronunciation. Ed.

## What They Say

**Ambrose W. Hayter:** "Whatever our efforts and achievements in the past, whatever our ambitions for the future, we should have a conscious sense of progress which sees no zenith."

**David Lloyd George:** "A great party is not an errand boy to fetch and carry little parcels for one interested here, a class there, a section somewhere else."

**Will Rogers:** "I have a scheme for ending war; it is this—no nation is allowed to enter a war until it has paid for the last one."

**Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch:** "While artists are trying to make new things in story and song, there is always hope in liberty."

**Stanley Baldwin:** "I am struck not so much by the diversity of testimony as by the many-sidedness of truth."

**Le Baron Cooke:** "The poet is first of all a love-lover."

## A Thought for Today

LET not the mistakes of yesterday nor the fear of tomorrow spoil thy today.—KNOX

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## Sannie's Visit to Cape Town

SANNIE DuPrez was a little Dutch girl who lived in the French Hoek Valley, about 40 miles from Cape Town, in South Africa, but she had never been beyond the crags of the Drakenstein Mountains that surrounded the valley. Few travelers came to the valley, for there is no motor road to it, and the oxen that drag the wagons filled with grapes and other produce to market are too slow for the ordinary traveler. Of course Sannie knew that this produce was taken to a distant market, but she had a very vague idea as to what and where this market might be.

But one day Sannie's father, Meinheer DuPrez, said to her: "Sannie, I am going to Paarl with the wagons to see the fruit put into the train myself. Would you like to come with me?"

"Where is Paarl, Meinheer?" asked Sannie. She always spoke very correctly and precisely so that she called her father Meinheer. Meinheer DuPrez pointed away across the blue crags of the Drakenstein rather vaguely. "Over there," he said. "It is where all our fruit goes to be loaded into the train for Cape Town."

Of course, Sannie said that she would gladly go with her father, so he lifted her up beside him on the front seat of the ox wagon, and the man who walked beside the wagons to keep the oxen on the right road, called out "Ya-ha, ya-ha," and the oxen moved slowly forward down the road to Paarl.

The way out of the French Hoek Valley lies between two hills, and is very narrow and twisted so that from the center of the valley, where fruit farmers live, it can scarcely be seen. Sannie was quite surprised when she saw that the ox cart was actually on the other side of the Drakenstein Mountains, and that the long, thin brown road stretched before them for miles on end. And when they came to Paarl she was more surprised still, for there was a railway station and a goods train standing by it, where cases of fruit were being loaded. Sannie walked slowly along the platform, watching everything with great interest, while her father went about his business.

After a while he came up to her and said, "Well, Sannie, I find I have to go to Cape Town to the markets, and as I can't send you home alone I must take you with me."

Now on the other side of the platform was a passenger train, and after purchasing tickets Meinheer

late, for they must seek out a hotel in which to sleep for the night.

Sannie wanted very much to linger by the sea—the wonderful sea that she now saw for the first time in her life.

"Oh, Meinheer," she pleaded. But Meinheer DuPrez took her little hand in his and said "Sannie, tomorrow there is another day."

The next morning Sannie rose bright and early and was gazing out the hotel window at the wide blue sea long before her father was awake. Later there were other wonderful things to see—streets and shops, and double-decked tramcars, all very ordinary things to a little town boy or girl, but most wonderful and interesting to a little country girl who had never been in a city before.

Now Sannie is home again at the fruit farm in the French Hoek Valley, but she never ceases talking about her visit to Cape Town, and some day she says, she is going for a voyage in one of the big ships she saw at the wharves, to see the world that lies beyond Cape Town.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning I said to Spongy, my dog, it seems good to be home again!

"Well," she meowed, "it would never suspect it, one would you have been gallivanting around over the neighborhood since you came back!"

"Hm-m!" thought I to myself. "That sounds like a gentle hint for me to stay home a while!"

And I really intended to, but just then Lucy came in to clean up the room and said, "My goodness, Snubs—why don't you go outside and play?"

"There you are," I said to Spongy, and out I went!

## In Lighter Vein

## Genius

A college professor is said to have asked one of his class to tell him exactly what electricity is. "I did know, sir," said the student, "but I have forgotten."



—Windsor Magazine, London

Wife (the last day of the holiday): "It's sad to think that tomorrow you'll be back in harness, dear!"

## Music Not Sports

In a small Scottish town there had been a musical recital that afternoon at the Town Hall by a well-known Edinburgh pianist. The audience and the performer had departed, and the caretaker was locking up, when the telephone bell rang.

"Hello!" said a voice. "Is that the Town Hall?"

"Yes."

"Has Mr. Bruce Ferguson been there this afternoon?"

"Did he play Bach?"

"Awa wi' ye, mon. This is a town hall, no a firtin' field." — Musical Mirror.

## Front to Back

Chairman: "I don't understand why it is that members always sit at the back, leaving the front two rows vacant."

Bright Member: "How about putting the two front rows at the back?"

## A Sweet Outlook

Friend: "I am sorry to hear you are in financial trouble."

Perfume Manufacturer: "Yes, but I'll never give up so long as I am able to make a scent."

## The Great Open Spaces

Townley: "Must be great to live out in the country. You're not shut in by buildings."

Subbubs: "No; only by billboards." — Sydney Bulletin.

## Shouldn't Wonder

Bagpipe music was broadcast recently. Lots of people, says the Passing Show, took their sets to pieces in an endeavor to locate the trouble.

## A Luncheon

Port Huron, Mich. WISHING to express their gratitude for the services rendered by carpenters, plumbers, electricians, masons, the architect and those who cleaned the new home, Mr. J. B. Sperry entertained these builders of their home on the shore of Lake Huron at an informal reception, housewarming and luncheon soon after it was completed.

Not only were the men who actually did the work on the new home invited to be guests, but their wives were included in the invitation, and were served a delicious meal in the dining room overlooking the waters of the lake. There were 35 guests present at this unusual and kindly housewarming.

## The Gift

WHEN removing from a Texas city, a couple wished to give their radio to the one to whom it would bring the greatest amount of pleasure. Among their acquaintances were a man and wife who lived in rather a remote neighborhood, seemingly cut off from any pleasurable activities. A letter from the wife to the donor later expressed much appreciation, as the radio had not only overcome this sense of isolation but had transformed the husband's outlook from a selfish, morose and gloomy one to a new interest in the world in general, and this had manifested itself in adding many comforts and conveniences to the house which had not been thought of before.

## Fair Play

A FIRM had adopted the policy that any claim made by customers would be settled according to the terms of the complainant. The plan had proved satisfactory to both sides, says a contribution from Mrs. L. S. J. Delavan, Wis. Foreign firms were also served by this company, and when one of them filed a complaint an employee suggested that it might not be wise to apply the rule in this case. When told that the policy should be adhered to, he replied, "Very well, but you can expect a great loss." When the foreign firm was advised that their claim would be adjusted as they thought fair, the reply came: "We did not know that you did business that way and we have decided that there is really no loss and therefore no claim."

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## Florida

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(Continued)

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BROKERS  
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## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Florida

## ST. PETERSBURG

(Continued)

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Mr. Hoover and Farm Prices

IT is probably unnecessary to defend Mr. Hoover against the charge that as Food Administrator he was responsible for denying to the American farmers of the United States the full price of their product. The farmers themselves have made it abundantly evident that they attach no importance to this allegation. Their "revolt" against the Hoover candidacy which was so assiduously cultivated by a few overzealous champions of rival aspirants for the Republican nomination has long since vanished. It is sufficiently apparent to all students of public opinion that the farming community has recognized the vastly superior qualifications of Mr. Hoover to grapple with a problem which affects its interests and has determined to give to him its support.

However, it seems worth while to quote some portions of the official record in which the attitude of the Food Administrator is set forth.

To begin with, there may be reproduced the statement made Aug. 30, 1917, at a time when not even the most sanguine prophet could have hinted that Mr. Hoover could ever be a nominee for the Presidency. President Wilson wrote as follows to the committee of inquiry:

The price now recommended by that committee (the fair price committee), \$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade, will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration. Mr. Hoover, at his expressed wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price.

Ten years later, President Garfield of Williams College, who was chairman of the fair price committee, put on record his recollection of the steps taken to fix the price of wheat during the war in the following words:

He, Hoover, had absolutely no part in this matter other than to urge upon the President that some action must be taken to protect the American farmer.

To this statement the four members of the fair price committee, still living at the time it was written, appended their names in token of agreement. These men were: Charles J. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; J. W. Shorthill, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations; L. J. Tabor, master of the Ohio State Grange; Eugene E. Funk, president of the National Corn Association.

This seems officially and effectively to demonstrate that whether the price fixed for wheat at that time was just or unjust, Mr. Hoover had nothing whatsoever to do with fixing it. But there are other phases in the record which bear upon his attitude toward the farming interests. All of the correspondence from which the following citations are taken is on file in Washington and a great part has been printed in the Congressional Record. In 1918 Mr. Hoover, still Food Administrator, wrote to H. C. Stuart, chairman of the Agricultural Advisory Board, in the course of a discussion of the situation arising from Great Britain's refusal to continue the purchase of hog products in the United States, a long letter from which the following citation may be taken:

I am extremely troubled at the situation, for as the board is well aware the one desire of the food administration is to do justice to the food producer in the United States and to secure him a proper return for his large exertions in providing the world with larger food supplies.

It must be remembered that almost immediately after the armistice Great Britain canceled the heavy orders it had placed in the United States for food, orders the existence of which had stimulated the American farmer to the production of record crops. There was danger that there would be an enormous surplus of food products in this country, unsaleable, and produced at heavy cost through intensive methods of farming. Concerning this peril Mr. Hoover wrote in January, 1918, to President Wilson in Paris, as follows:

Our farmers and merchants are in extreme jeopardy from their surplus of food which the British now repudiate after purchase, but which they obstruct to a wider freedom of market. The French obstruct the notion of neutral trading with Germany, although it would obviate both the financial problem and distress.

If there should be no remedy to this situation we shall have a débâcle in the American markets and, with the advance of several hundred million dollars now outstanding from the banks to the pork industry, we shall not only be precipitated into a financial crisis, but we shall betray the American farmer who has engaged himself to these ends.

And in February, 1919, indignant that the Allies should have not only suspended their own purchases of food in this country, but should have maintained a needless blockade of Germany, and shut the United States out of markets on the Continent, he again wrote to President Wilson in the following terms:

There is no right in the law of God or man that we should longer continue to starve Europe now that we have a surplus of food. The French, by obstruction of every financial measure that we can propose for the feeding of Germany, in an attempt to compel us to lend money to Germany for this purpose, have defeated every step so far for getting them the food which we have been promising for three months.

Nor did he confine himself to appeals and protests to the President of the United States. Despite that alleged over-friendship for Great Britain of which he is being accused in this campaign, he addressed to the British Food Ministry two letters from which the following excerpts may well be taken:

Dear Sirs: In review of the situation in my letter to Mr. Clynnes and the British Ministry of Food of January

2, it appears to me that the time has urgently arrived when the British Food Ministry, in justice to the American farmer, who has made so great an effort, and out of patriotic desire to comply with the urgent requests of the United Kingdom for the provision of an adequate supply of fats, has produced these fats far beyond any commercial justification of his normal market, should now have a definite position, or one of two alternatives. First, either the British Food Ministry should accept the financial responsibility for the moral obligation which has been acknowledged by many of its members, and make such purchases for the month of February as will protect the American farmer's prices . . . or that government buying agencies (the allied governments) in the United States should be immediately withdrawn and trade allowed to resume its normal basis of supply and demand. The continuation of these agencies, unless they carry out the moral obligation and make their purchases on the basis of a fair return to the farmer, will surely be interpreted as a menace to fair trade.

The American farmer will entirely realize that conditions have no doubt changed with the armistice and will not wish to insist on his product being purchased where it cannot be used, but he will rightfully resent it, if as a result of this situation advantage is taken to make artificial prices against him.

Columns might well be filled with quotations illustrative of the endeavors made by Mr. Hoover in the crucial days immediately succeeding the Armistice, both to maintain prices of food in order that the farmer in the United States might not be left financially prostrate at the conclusion of the war, and to open blockaded territory in order that the peoples of Germany and of Continental Europe should not be condemned to starvation. But the few extracts herewith presented seem sufficient to still criticism of his actions at that period.

### Peace in This Generation

GLORIOUSLY though the Pact of Paris has started on its way to fulfillment of its peace mission there are signs that it will not pass through the United States Senate without some opposition. Partisan interests are apparently eager to drag it into the vortex of political discussion, although Frank B. Kellogg, the United States Secretary of State, is doing his utmost to keep it entirely above party, above politics. In this endeavor he has the world behind him, for the necessity of a compact which unites nations upon a pledge to renounce war, even though it be conditioned "as an instrument of national policy," can scarcely be denied.

But the important thing is that there should be no delay, that the renunciation of war should be consummated by the present generation. To them the World War, which squandered millions of men and billions of money, wrecked homes, devastated territories and shook civilization to its foundation is as yesterday. Its tragedies are still green. No page of history has left so deep an impression or sullied the imagination more by its harrowing tales. The new generation knows of the war only from the lips of parents, from the teacher or from the printed page. The consequences of war cannot come home to them with the same force as it does to their elders. Therefore the time is now to make peace secure.

The present generation saw what an "armed peace" brought upon the world in 1914, when the prime motive of nations was to ensure peace by strengthening arms. Security before disarmament was the cry of yesterday. Now there is a new kind of security advanced, a security resting upon an "unarmed peace," a peace in which the world shall be united against any nation which draws the sword to settle disputes. No nation could afford to go to war with "a combination of the whole world against it," as a Greek statesman expressed it at Geneva.

Men who were youths when the Great War started recall the assertions in press and in public that war was inevitable. Fleets and armies were increasing. The thought was upon war. How changed the tendency! People have come to think in terms of peace. And the potent influence of such thought is illustrated by the situation on the Canadian border where, as W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, pointed out, peace has reigned for 100 years, and where the Anglo-Saxon peace pact has been accompanied by complete abolition of armaments along the 3000-mile frontier.

An "unarmed peace" has been proved to be more secure than an "armed peace." Such a peace foreshadows disarmament. Hence the responsibility resting upon the present generation. There is hope in the treaty sponsored by Mr. Kellogg, and that hope should not be dimmed by delay, nor should the pact be imperiled by its introduction into partisan politics.

### Only One Arrow in the Quiver

RECENTLY 10,000 steamship passengers landed at the port of New York within three hours. They arrived in fourteen ships. Most of them were Americans returning from vacations abroad. What potentialities lie within their conversation for weeks and months to come!

As interpreters of foreign countries to their homeland, how important a part these travelers can play! How profitable is a vacation which enables the holiday maker to become a private diplomatist! The knowledge and experience acquired overseas become a solemn trust, held for the benefit of one's compatriots. It is a weapon to be used against provincialism, narrowness and bigotry. It gives rise to a higher patriotism. Distance having enabled the travelers to see their own country in truer perspective than before, they realize more than ever its possibilities and opportunities.

The inclination to be hypercritical of foreign institutions and customs must not be permitted to destroy the fruits of sympathetic observation. The critic, as Robert Louis Stevenson, himself a great traveler, so aptly remarked, must realize that he has only one arrow in his quiver, and that is sympathy. How better cultivate one's sympathy than by transposing one's self, in thought, into the position of a foreign citizen? His manners must be seen in relation to the environment which has formed them. That he holds his knife and fork in an individual manner, or drives on the left side of the road, cannot in itself be taken as evidence that he is deficient in common sense. And in the deeper things of human experience, only a right sense of tolerance can insure fairness of judgment.

He who has paid a fleeting visit to a foreign land need not assume that he has thereby become an expert in that country's affairs. His observations may be interesting and helpful, but the casual visitor will be wise in avoiding dogmatism. Not everyone who has spent a fortnight in Budapest is qualified to publish a political and economic treatise upon the present condition of Hungary. The tourist is not a final authority in a highly specialized subject; he is primarily a messenger of good will.

### For Brighter Locomotives

THE United States is coming to the brighter locomotive. On some lines in the southern states, the engines have been painted green. In Richmond, moreover, the green locomotives are trimmed with gold stripes, except the wheels, which are black with white stripes.

It is one of the first delightful surprises of visitors to the British Isles to see the brilliantly painted locomotives standing ready to convey them in cozy, smooth and swift-running trains to London. The British engines may be green, purple, chocolate, yellow or some other gay color. The driving rods of steel are kept brightly polished, with bronze bearings showing up as further evidence of British thoroughness in the care of mechanical equipment. The smoke-box door at the head of the engine may be similarly polished, while broad bands of polished brass encircle the boiler casing.

A British locomotive visited the United States a few months ago, and railway executives were reported to be much pleased with the appearance of the gayly painted engine as it traveled merrily along in the new environment of the countryside. Perhaps the emergence of the green locomotives in the South may mean the advent of a new era of brighter engines for United States passenger trains.

Manufacturers of automobiles have found it profitable to venture into the field of cheerful colors. The bus lines are making a colorful appeal to the traveling public, while the youngest competitor in the transportation business, the flying machine, would seem to be appreciative of the value of pleasing plumage. There is no lack of ability to produce paint in the United States, nor skillful wielders of the brush to apply it. Many railway travelers may be encouraged to look out for an edict which would call in more United States locomotives to visit the paint shop, where they would discard somber hues to reappear in chocolate, green, or any of the wide choice of colors to be found in every rainbow.

### Making Grand Opera Accessible

OPERA by the path across lots is to be made accessible for those who do not care to travel the long way, if an announcement issued by one of the radio concert bureaus reads clear. The music of Verdi and Gounod, to mention likely choices of composers, will be the privilege, without theatrical roundabout, of the people of certain communities in the season now making ready. "Trovatore" and "Faust," perchance, or other pieces from the tried repertory, will be taken on tour and presented with all scenic elaboration left out. Manrico and Mephistopheles modernized, wearing ordinary clothes, no cloak and sword, will disport themselves in song and action for the benefit of the public of the smaller American cities.

"To meet a new demand," avers the originator of the project; and the company to carry it out, he explains, will be "a group of acting singers." The thing asked for, then, is actual sight and sound of performers who have hitherto been known only as intangible voices in the loud-speaker. As for the thing obtained, that, plainly enough, will be a good deal like the informal rehearsal that goes on at an opera house any morning when a piece is in preparation. The artists appear on the stage in street dress; the tenor, without embellishment of helmet and armor, sings the aria, "Di quella pira," in such mood of romance as he can summon; or the bass, no facial disguise to help, sings the stanzas of "Le Veau d'Or" with what sinister implications he can evoke.

The truth is, too, as stage managers will attest, that the singer who cannot interpret an opera rôle in his own character can never do so in the fictitious one of the wig and costume. Let him be clothed in the business gray or the evening black of the current fashion, he can impersonate a troubadour, a fantastic cavalier or what he will, if he is of the right fiber.

It is said to be for reasons of economy and convenience of transportation that the new troupe goes forth taking but hand baggage. High time, indeed, that someone got this simple idea; which, applied with determination, ought to distribute grand opera, now the possession of a comparatively small public in a few large towns, over an area almost as large as the radio itself covers.

## Random Ramblings

Lighting engineers from thirteen countries have gathered for World Illumination Congress, and one of the illuminating things that has been discovered at the outset is that they all consider English as the universal language.

The sentiment in high government circles in France, as well as in the United States, seems to be that it will be politic to keep the antiwar pact out of politics. Now if the politicians will see it the same way all will be well.

"Plotto," a new machine which grinds out plots and reduces literature to an exact science, has recently been put on the market. A slip of the cog should result in some really fascinating mystery stories.

How significant that news of the International Telegraphs Conference in Brussels, where thirty-six cable companies were represented by delegates from fifty-eight countries, was reported by wireless.

That Egyptian basket exhibited in London and reported to be 12,000 years old convinces one that the modern market basket could be made to last at least until one brought the groceries home.

If the pony service in '49 was called "lightning express," what adjectives describe the air mail that spans the United States in less than two days?

When it comes to voting, all men stand free and equal before the election officials.

Wets should know that the milk of human kindness doesn't come in bottles.

## A Letter From My Mill

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

I PROMISED to send you—you who live in the city and never stir from the city except to race over the roads in your high-powered car—news of my installation in the old mill. It is a promise that I cannot but keep. Yet as I sat down to write I suddenly remembered that Alphonse Daudet, more than sixty years ago, wrote his exquisite "Lettres de Mon Moulin," and though he afterward published many desirable romances—lyrical, satirical, realist, sentimental—he never surpassed this first youthful effort.

My mill, as you know, is halfway up a gentle slope which leads to the forest. The narrow lane is called the Sente des Moulins—the Path of the Mills. And if one follows the land and the stream a little higher, one comes upon a second mill, now converted into a house, in which lives the village tinsmith. Still farther up, on the forested hill, was a third; and I am told that a fourth mill, now completely demolished, once ground flour for the countryside.

Today the buildings have disappeared or have been transformed into ordinary habitations. The wheels no longer turn. The stream is as lively as ever, but it leaps along dutiless. It has been relieved from the functions which it was glad to fulfill for centuries. Gayety it has, and dash and sparkle, and it pursues its career as lightly as though it were only a few years old and had seen no changes, no coming and going of men on its banks, no passing of an ancient order. The vicissitudes of history mean nothing to my frisky babble. When the Romans came to my village, a good 2000 years ago, it was already old. When the Romans left Gaul, it was just as young as it is at this very hour in which it is born anew, as it is constantly being born anew.

It has no memory of the Normans who sailed up the great river to Paris, no memory of the battles of these strange men of the North with the French, no memory of the making of the Duchy ten centuries and more before we listened to its unceasing talk. It chatters of sun and rain, of hill and valley, of cool stones and green fields, and not of old unhappy far-off things and battles long ago—or wars with the English that lasted 100 years, of wars of religion, of wars, wars, which harried the region and yet did not prevent the plowman from plowing, nor the miller from grinding his corn.

What, then, has stopped the miller from grinding his corn? Human life went on invincibly despite wars, and the stream flowed on, and the wheel revolved, and the miller was red under the white flying dust, apparently as eternal as a Homeric line. I can say him now—many of him—standing in his wide doorway watching the wheel in the water, and the white sacks swollen to bursting on the backs of his men. What could rob him of his status, of his existence?

My village gossip shook his head. "Yes, they have all gone, the jolly millers of our boyhood. Their mills have fallen into decay. You come to save the place that has stood fourscore for two centuries. Times change. Why, I remember when the whole countryside was filled with mills, when everybody took his wheat to be ground by the miller. Today the farmers sell their wheat to the dealers in the town, and they send it to great factories driven by electricity." The miller is a committee.

Progress there must be even if it is only mechanical progress; but I will confess to you that I regret the miller. He seems to make, for the inward eye, a more inspiring picture than does the committee. It may be that the committee is more efficient than the miller, but, neglectful of economic teachings, I would prefer the miller to the committee. Doubtless that is a foolish prejudice, but you could not point the committee for the Autumn Salon.

My gossip became thoughtful. "The next generation will have forgotten the mill and the miller. After all, it

will be right. He will be right. We have forgotten the old stagecoach, the postilion, the steaming horses. We have other methods of locomotion, speedier, cheaper, better in every way. The world cannot be run to provide picturesque subjects for Christmas almanacs."

He paused. "Still, it is hard. I recall M. Moulin (yes, that was the name of the former proprietor of your mill—a predestined name, was it not?) and his pretense that all went well. His children grew up, and, realizing that the mill would not nourish its man, drifted off to the town. One of his sons keeps a garage and mends automobiles. Another went in for aviation in the early days. He is now a flourishing manufacturer, and one of his machines was used on the last Atlantic flight. They understood that the mill was doomed. They were right."

"Did they not visit their father?" I asked.

"Certainly they did; but he, though he loved them well, was hurt at their desertion of the old mill that had nourished the family for at least six generations. He felt that they were renegades, that they were guilty of some sort of treachery. He lived alone in the mill. He had no work for any men, none for himself, none for the mill. He turned his back on the old mill, he received them in the little house adjoining the mill—almost empty, as you may judge by the oak rafters which you have all varnished—but never allowed them to enter the mill itself. Moreover, he would excuse himself. There was so much work to do, he said. So they would hear him singing at the top of his voice in the mill, and presently he would emerge covered with white dust."

"Had he any means?" I asked.

"Very little. His sons wished to supply him with money. But he would laugh. 'The old mill is not finished yet,' he would reply. 'It still nourishes its man.' It had ceased to nourish its man for many years, but he would not acknowledge it, and made shift to live on his scanty savings. He was a proud man, was M. Moulin, proud for himself and proud for his mill; and to the end he would shut himself up in his mill, and sing at the top of his voice, and emerge covered with white dust. He never admitted defeat."

It did not occur to me when I was told this Norman story that Daudet tells a similar Provençal story. Have you read it? It is of Maitre Cornille, who lived for sixty years covered with flour, and cried out against the steam-driven factories that gradually nibbled his livelihood from him. He shut himself up in the mill, but long after the farmers took their wheat elsewhere he was to be seen in the evenings marching behind his donkey which was heavily charged with sacks of flour.

Does it not come back to you, this story of the secret of Maitre Cornille? How one day, the miller being absent, curiosity caused the villagers to climb into the mill by a ladder, and discover the place empty, covered with cobwebs, and in the corner a few sacks of plaster? These were the sacks that the donkey had carried for years.

But the ending of the story is happy. The next day, when the secret was out, the farmers one by one appeared at the door of the mill, and called heartily, and when the miller put his head out of the window they pointed to their sacks of golden grain, which they commanded to be ground, as in the old days, into white flour.

My miller was not able thus to arrest even for a few years the relentless course of progress, but I am glad that he put up a brave show, and remained the singing miller in his mill—now my mill. Some of his cheerfulness and indomitableness must have entered into the stream, for it sings as it ciphers; and as its voice, entering the open window at night, sings me to sleep, I catch in it the veritable accents of the voice of the old miller.

## From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

THE first volume of Raymond Poincaré's memoirs covering the years 1912 and 1913 have just been published in Germany. The fact alone is most remarkable that thus the opportunity should be given to one of the men whom the Germans have charged most of all both with having prepared the war, and, after his nation had won it, with having endeavored to crush Germany, to defend himself against these accusations and to explain his views and motives. More noteworthy, even, is the publication of a cheap edition of this book, at less than half the price of the original volume, which will enable a wide circle of persons to read it. But by far the most remarkable feature about the publication of this book is the introduction written by Dr. Eugen Fischer, one of the experts of the Committee for the Examination of the Causes of the War, established by the Reichstag. In a manner which does the Germans much credit he points out to the reader commencing the perusal of this book, maybe reluctantly and with many prejudices, that Poincaré acted according to his highest sense of duty for the good of his country, and that he did not want war for the sake of war. This runs contrary to public opinion here.

"France had to be sufficiently strong to resist the German attack for a certain length of time without outside help; it had to do everything to induce its allies to mobilize, and undertake military operations as quickly as possible," he writes. "If Poincaré had done less," Dr. Fischer continues, "he would have endangered the security and prestige of France. One need only realize this in order to understand Poincaré. Everything else is an unimportant addition. But if one comprehends this simple fact one ceases to charge him with having propagated the war and realizes that he acted according to his sense of duty and in accordance with his conscience, as well as from national necessities and convictions. The German statesmen, too, acted in the same way according to their sense of duty and their conscience. Poincaré informs his readers of the events with the object of whitewashing himself and blaming his opponents. The German reader may pass lightly over this tendency. He must rise above the displeasure it may call forth in him, realizing that the Germans who have written memoirs have done the same, only the other way round."

"The German reader who has never listened to a competent foreigner and only knows the German version will profit by hearing the same melody played to other words. He will be surprised to find that this is possible and thus he will come a step nearer to the truth," the writer of the introduction continues. "Those Germans who, after the perusal of this book, realize that Poincaré's views can be justified, have attained a higher level in viewing the causes of the war. Having reached this stage one commences to respect the former opponent instead of despising him. In this manner the ugly and disgusting picture which the former belligerent nations painted of one another and which in the intercourse of thousands of individuals frequently led to the despising and misunderstanding of some of these, will vanish from the imagination of the people. That is the much demanded moral disarmament."

A few years ago it would have been impossible for a German to write such words without being charged with a lack of patriotism. This introduction, together with the publication of a cheap edition of this book, therefore, is just one more sign of the improving relations between Germany and France.

Among the themes of the annual contest of the University of Berlin for the year 1928-1929 which have just been published, there is one deserving special attention. A thesis is invited examining the conception of honor, applied to the individual as well as to the community, as, for instance, family honor, honor of the sexes, professional honor, honor of caste and social standing, national

honor, maintenance and loss of honor, and dishonoring punishments. When one considers how many international conflicts have been caused in the past by questions of prestige, it will be realized that this theme is one of great importance to the cause of peace. Other themes asked for are an essay on the development of the Roman aristocracy in the tenth and eleventh century, and a dissertation on the main points of difference in the style of the Tuscan and Upper Italian Renaissance art, with the help of a selected number of specimens of architecture, sculpture and painting.

Berlin of late is developing a noteworthy and original propaganda for making the German capital more popular among tourists. Some time ago the slogan was originated: "Everybody once in Berlin." This has been extremely effective, and now special tickets have been issued which enable visitors to stay in Berlin from a week-end to a week for the low price of from 25 marks to 120 marks, according to the length of time. This sum includes accommodation, gratuities, meals and sightseeing. The railways also offer a 33 per cent reduction for week-end trips to the capital. In addition the tourist office of Berlin has just coined a new slogan: "Back home via Berlin." A pamphlet recommending holiday makers to pass through the capital on their way home has been sent to more than 300,000 persons spending their vacation in seaside or mountain resorts in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland, whose names and addresses were obtained from the lists published by these resorts. It is the first time that an attempt has been made to appeal to the individual by means of a mailed pamphlet; moreover, the most advantageous time of the year was chosen, because people are usually willing to glance through printed matter when on a vacation.

The recent transatlantic flight of a German airplane from east to west, that is from Europe to the North American continent, has led to a discussion here of the possibility of birds performing a similar feat. Birds have frequently flown across the ocean from west to east, as has been proved by their appearance on the Scottish, Irish and French coasts, making use of favorable winds or resting occasionally on ships. Dr. Stresemann, the head of the ornithological section of the Museum of Natural Sciences in Berlin, now points out that at least two cases of an east to west flight are known. The birds were two sea gulls which flew from the coast of Scotland to Newfoundland and Labrador.

A reader of the Frankfurter Zeitung, however, draws Dr. Stresemann's attention to a report by H. F. Witherby in the periodical British Birds, about two throngs of peewits, one of about 1000 birds, the other of some 500 birds, which were seen in Newfoundland in December of last year. This kind of bird does not live in the United States, and therefore these birds must have flown across from Europe. In fact, one which was caught had a ring showing it came from Cumberland (England). It turned out that these birds flew away from the English coast in a westerly direction during a short period of frost and were caught in a strong wind blowing that way with a speed of about fifty-five miles an hour. This velocity, combined with the birds' own speed of approximately forty-five miles an hour, enabled them to fly the distance of some 2200 miles in about 22 hours. Single peewits have been seen in the United States already on eight previous occasions.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the president of the ornithological section of the Museum of Natural Sciences bears the same, not at all common, name as the well-known German Minister of Foreign Affairs, though they are not related. A similar case is that of Professor Ludendorff, head of Germany's largest observatory in Babelsberg, near Berlin who, however, is a brother of the famous general.